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EXCISE

January 1, 1968 - Monday

Office this morning. Much remained to be done in the aftermath of the arrangements signaled us yesterday for the President's Balance of Payments announcement. I talked late last night to Derek Andrews at Downing Street and to John Leddy in Washington about possible shifts in N. A. Katzenbach's plans to come here tomorrow. The Prime Minister cannot get back from the Scilly Isles before Tuesday afternoon, but Katzenbach must be in Bonn at 4:00 o'clock to see Willy Brandt. Therefore, Roy Jenkins will preside over a meeting at the UK Treasury commencing at 9:30 a.m. on January 2. Those present will be:

Before going to Treasury, Nick will breakfast with me at the Residence.

We seem to have run out of sheets, towels, bathmats, place mats, table cloths, and various forms of napery at the House. So I descended on a sale at the National Irish Linen Store, where I bought replacements.

During our stay in London, we have worn out an astronomical amount of articles of this sort. The wear and tear is, of course, exceedingly heavy because of the number of people frequenting the Residence. But the chief trouble is, I think, the abominable laundering practices here which everyone criticizes without effectively remedying them. For example, after my return from a trip to Washington last summer, I sent 15 pairs of socks to a London laundry which managed to shrink them to a point where they could scarcely be worn by a year-old baby.

At the office this morning we put the finishing touches to the schedule for Katzenbach and his party tomorrow.

Tonight, Diana Cooper, John Julius and Ann Norwich, Paddy Legh-Fermor, came to dine with Evangeline, Sasha, Nicky and myself. Diana was in roaring form. She told us entertaining stories about Winston Churchill. She said she was 75, but if so, is uncommonly sprightly and extraordinarily beautiful.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY [illegible] DATE 9/5/89
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

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1A R

BRITISH OFFICIALS AT 9:30 a.m. MEETING, Jan. 2, 1968

UK Treasury

Chancellor Jenkins
Sir William Armstrong
Sir Denis Rickett

Board of Trade

President Crosland
Sir Richard Powell (possibly)

Foreign Office

Sir Roger Jackling

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

Under Secretary Katzenbach
Under Secretary of the Treasury Deming
Ambassador Roth (President's special representative on trade)
Ambassador Trezise
Ambassador Bruce
Mr. Art Hartman
Mr. Griffin

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January 2, 1968 - Tue

Nick Katzenbach and his party arrived at London airport about six o'clock. He came to breakfast with me at the Residence at 8:00. Among other things, he said Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, is to replace Freddie Reinhardt as Ambassador to Italy. He will take up his position about March 1st. Freddie will have been in Rome almost seven years; he is 56.

Nick talked a lot about Departmental affairs. We left at 9:00 for Roy Jenkins' office. At the meeting, Katzenbach, at times assisted by Deming, explained at length what we hoped to achieve by the proposed measures. Roy Jenkins replied, saying he thoroughly understood the reasons for what we were doing, and, although our actions would have a harmful effect on the British economy, he did not propose to make any complaint about them. He welcomed Nick's offer to return to London after his tour of the Continent to tell the British the results of his conversations with foreign political figures and bankers. Our delegation left about noon for Bonn, where they will see Willi Brandt and other Germans.

I lunched with Bill Harcourt and his partners at Morgan Grenfell & Co. in the City. The conversation naturally turned on the American Balance of Payments developments. They all felt it was necessary for us to do something of this drastic nature; the effects would be deleterious to Britain, although not as much so as to the Continental countries, which would suffer from a moratorium on American investments.

Al Friendly came to see me this afternoon. Later, Lawrence O'Brien, the Postmaster General, called on me. He is a shrewd appraiser of political affairs. He believes President Johnson's position in the country is steadying and improving. I like O'Brien. He has the reputation of being a master politician -- he is certainly a lively, intelligent, companionable man.

Jack McCain and Lew Kirn came in to see me in connection with the Soviet deployment of ships near Cyprus.

Afterward, I went to see Paul Gore-Booth at the Foreign Office to tell him of the appointment of Chester Bowles to head a special mission to Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia. I must say I view Chet's visit there with some trepidation. I have always found [illegible] exceptionally naive and lacking

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in political judgment.

Upon leaving the Foreign Office, I went to 11 Downing Street, where Audrey and Jim Callaghan were giving a farewell party before they turn their house over to the Roy Jenkins'. Although I am sure the Callaghan's are sorry to be leaving the fine house allocated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, their farewell was festive. Passing white wine around on trays, in addition to having a bar table for other drinks, was, I thought, a good idea. Almost all the Cabinet members were there, and I fell into conversation with many of them.

I particularly enjoyed talking to George Brown. I repeated to him what I had told Paul Gore-Booth about Chester Bowles' mission to Sihanouk. We then got off on George's own trip commencing this weekend, to Japan. He intends to return via San Francisco, where he hopes to meet Dean Rusk. He laughingly remarked on feeling secure during the period he would be away from London, because it was extremely unlikely he would be deprived of his office during his absence. He then spoke of a conversation he had with Rusk in Brussels, where he told him if we engaged in hot pursuit by sending our ground troops into Cambodia, it would make his position in the Cabinet untenable. We agreed I might repeat this to Dean in a letter, but he left it to my discretion as to whether to do so.

I had a most enjoyable conversation with Susan Crosland, a favorite of mine. She is a daughter of the late Mark Watson, of the Baltimore Sun. Before [redacted] marrying Tony Crosland three years ago, she had two children by her previous husband, and looks almost as young as they do.

The flu has wielded its scythe on Cabinet Ministers and their wives. Several were missing for this reason, including Mrs. Patrick Gordon Walker. Jim Callaghan has only partially recovered from an attack; consequently, he was wan, though, as always, genial.

January 3, 1968 - Wednesday

At Admiral McCain's invitation, we held our Country Team meeting this morning in his headquarters. Adm. Kirn, Gen. Box, Bill Galloway, Jock Stoddard, Bill King, Bronson Tweedy, and myself attended. Since we all have at least 'Top Secret' clearance, we were given an appropriate

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briefing, covering chiefly the strength of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean. It was well presented.

At noon, I departed, leaving the rest of them there for lunch. I had an engagement at the office with Caresse Crosby, a spectacular character whom I have not seen for some years. She told me of her recent restless wanderings. She has an apartment in Rome, and a 16th Century castle in the Abruzzi. We talked of our early days when she and Crosby rented the charming mill house on the Chateau Ermenonville property in France. When she lived there, it was a great center of entertaining, especially since the La Rochefoucauld brothers had not yet been forced by their debts to sell the beautiful Chateau. She told me Sosthene was still alive, in spite of his perpetual drinking; naughty Armand has at last produced a legitimate son, so perhaps he will again become acceptable to his family.

Caresse has evolved one of her grander schemes. It is to found a world peace colony in Cyprus. Archbishop Makarios gave her land a couple of years ago for this purpose, and she has enlisted a band of supporters. When she solicited my advice, I told her I would certainly suspend the operation, at least for the time being, because of disturbed conditions on the Island. This suggestion did not seem to fluster her, and before she left she appeared inclined to locate her colony in Scotland or Southern France. She must be almost 70, but one would not suspect it. The story of her life, written by herself, was lurid enough to dismay the Old Bostonians.

I had a luncheon at home today for Tony Lewis, Seymour Topping and Abe Rosenthal, of the New York Times. Their conversation was of a high order, wether serious or gay.

In the afternoon, I was visited by these members of the House Committee on Space and Aeronautics: John W. Davis (Georgia), Lester L. Wolff (New York), Robert O. Tiernan (Rhode Island), Guy van der Jott (Michigan), R. D. McCarthy (New York), and staff member W. H. Boone. They did not talk about either of their specialties, but immediately turned to a consideration of the President's message on Balance of Payments.

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January 4, 1968 Thursday

George Brown proposes to meet Secretary Rusk in San Francisco on January 12. I would think this was not too difficult to arrange, but such is not the case. Like far too many government affairs, surplus bureaucrats are drawn into the act. This rendezvous is being arranged directly between Rusk and Brown, between the British Embassy in Washington and the Foreign Office, as well as by our Embassy here with the Foreign Office. I hope order will be injected in the confusion by this telegram:

I have received from the Secretary a private message on his conversation with George Brown last week in Brussels. Rusk raked Brown over the coals for the wrong way in which he considered the Vietnam question was being presented to British public opinion. The true question for them, said Rusk, is not whether they support the United States in Vietnam, but what is a pro-British policy with regard to Vietnam. The British signed the same SEATO Treaty which we signed, and have the same obligations we have to 'take steps to meet the common danger'. The British problem is what a mutual security t[illegible] means to them, and what their signature means. A further problem is what kind of Southeast Asia they think is in the British interest. Do they expect us in a time of crisis to 'interpret' the NATO Treaty as they are now interpreting the SEATO Treaty?' These are strong words, but will have no effect.

Data continues to pour in about the background of the President's recent declaration on Balance of Payments. Through the last three quarters of 1967, our deficit widened to 1.7 billion dollars. But the fourth quarter turned the year into a disaster. Figures are not yet complete, but the outflow during that quarter was nearly two billion dollars, so the full deficit for the year will probably approach four billion dollars. The only major known special transaction was a 500 million dollar liquidation of American securities by the UK.

Mr. Goldstein came to see me this morning. He has a brilliant mind, and told me of the conferences held in Washington leading up to the Presidential decisions.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

LONDON

REF: STATE 02680

Subject: Proposed meeting between Secretary Rusk and George Brown in San Francisco.

1. I discussed this matter with Paul Gore-Booth, who will fly to San Francisco to meet Brown for purpose briefing latter on situation here. As presently planned, Donald Maitland will be only other member of party.

2. Brown told me two days ago he attaches greatest importance to proposed meeting with Secretary.

3. I told Gore-Booth Secretary did not presently intend to have any officials with him.

BRUCE

Drafted by: AMB:LBruce/am
1-4-68

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

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John Mowinkel dropped by to see me. He is Public Affairs Officer in Rio, and hopes to remain there until Ambassador Tuthill retires in 1969. John is trying to transfer from USIA to the Foreign Service. He feels USIA has disintegrated to a point where he would gladly part from it. He is a brilliant, ingenious man. His facility for languages is remarkable; after three months in Rio he was able to make a speech in Portuguese.

I lunched, at the instigation of Tommy Frost, with him and members of the Diamond Corporation at 2 Charterhouse Street in the City. For half-an-hour I was entertained by the view of long tables on which were placed diamonds of various sizes and description, about 25 million Pounds worth in all. Dazzled by this brilliant sight, we settled down to an excellent lunch, presided over by Philip Oppenheimer, the head of the company. This is probably the tightest cartel in business anywhere. The largest gems are now cut in the United States, whereas the lesser ones are treated at Antwerp, the least important of them often being dispatched to Israel for polishing and shaping. Even the dust is carefully preserved, and has value.

This afternoon, Max Rayne came to see me, as later did Mr. Kenney.

Tonight, I went to a reception at 39 Arlington Street to say goodbye to Robert Anderson, our Agricultural Attache. Later, E. and I attended the Soiree at the Royal Academy of the magnificent loan exhibition of French art objects.

I was struck, during conversations yesterday, by Abe Rosenthal's observations that the most serious problem in the United States was violence on the streets. He said each of his three children had been mugged in New York City during the past year. He believes this will be a principal issue in the Presidential campaign. This confirms Larry O'Brien's view that the President's political fortunes will ultimately depend on whether or not he convinces the voters he is well-fitted to deal with the appalling crime conditions in our cities.

Sasha left this morning for Boston.

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[redacted]

Bob Anderson has established almost a unique position here in all matters pertaining to agriculture. During his ten years of service in Britain, he has made a host of friends and acquaintances, as has his delightful wife. This is another example of how useful it is for a government to leave experienced men in a Mission for a long period of time, rather than to transfer them haphazardly after two or three years of residence.

Carrie and Magill James sent me for Christmas a book on Delmonico's, which for a century was the most famous group of restaurants in New York. Looking over the menus, I was envious of dishes offered almost throughout the 19th Century that are now unobtainable. Wild goose, wild duck (especially Canvasbacks), quail, ruffled grouse, snipe, woodcock, were easily obtainable, and often were offered at the same meal.

In spite of the low price for which one could lunch or dine, Delmonico's was quite capable of charging heavily. The famous and infamous Boss Tweed gave a dinner for 500 people that cost him $25 a plate. Wine in those days was not expensive. The 1838 vintages of Chateaux Lafite, Latour, Margaux, and Haut Brion, were sold at between $2 and $2.50 a bottle.

John Kenney always reminds me of a fresh breeze. He has an active, intelligent mind, a kind, gregarious personality, and during his periods of public service was an excellent officer. He and his wife came here for a few days after visiting their daughter in Brussels, who is married to a Foreign Service Officer, Edward Streator. John is a confirmed Anglophile; while he was head of the Marshall Plan, he formed close relationships with many of the British officials who later rose to eminence. He had many dealings with Harold Wilson, when the latter was President of the Board of Trade. At that time, he thought Wilson had a brilliant mind, but was somewhat inclined to be devious. I told him in his dealings with me the Prime Minister has always been, as far as I am aware, direct and frank. John said he had never known the civil servants, whom he has talked to lately, and the people in the City, as discouraged as they now are. They feel what the Government ought to do is almost impossible politically.

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The measures to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are shaping up, but are expected to have a perilous passage through the Cabinet. One powerful faction wishes further retrenchment in the Defense Department, with a view to bringing to an end by 1970, if possible, any British military commitments East of Suez, except Hong Kong. Another faction, vehemently supported by The Economist, is opposed to this, thinking it would betoken a permanent surrender by Britain of its responsibilities in that area, and would be shattering to the national prestige and HMG's influence in foreign affairs.

Had a good talk with David tonight about his finances. He has always treated them in a harum-scarum fashion, but has now promised, on the strength of my raising his allowance to $200 a month, to mend his ways. He has joined the Fly Club at Harvard, to which his grandfather Bell belonged. I told him I did not object to his expressing freely his convictions on any political subject, but thought he would be ill-advised to join any of the numerous organizations which might have subversive purposes.

January 5, 1968 - Friday

Max Kohnstamm came over from Brussels to see me. He was particularly anxious to know if I thought the British Government, in view of the French refusal to allow the UK to join the Common Market, would discard its previous policy and seek an alteration. I told him I thought this most improbable; I believed they would continue to press their suit, even though it would be a long time before they could entertain a hope of its acceptance.

Max said the Action Committee was proceeding to try to get adoption of its resolutions by the Common Market Parliaments, with the exception of France. He is working on this with Monnet. Jean has at last consented to have Fontaine interview him from time to time on a tape recorder, with the intention of using this material eventually as a basis for a biography.

I lunched with Ted Heath at Bucks. We ate inter alia Golden Plover, a delicious dish I had not tasted since my boyhood. They have been almost exterminated in the United States, and for years it has been forbidden to shoot them.

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I found Ted in good spirits. He has little faith in the Labour Party's being able to carry through a program capable of curing Britain's present economic and financial ills.

I walked over with him afterwards to the Royal Academy. The French show there is really staggering; it is so vast it would require many visits to appreciate fully its superlative quality.

Admirals McCain and Kirn came to see me this afternoon.

I had a courtesy call from the new Korean Ambassador, Pai Ei Whan. He was Governor of the Bank of Korea, and before that engaged in business. He is a graduate of New York University, where he took a degree in 1936.

He served as Korean Ambassador to Tokyo from 1961 to 1964, and to Buenos Aires from 1964 until his appointment to London. He seemed a pleasant enough fellow, but distressed over having no permanent abode in London. He is trying to pry money out of his government to acquire a residence.

Margaret and Paul DuVivier came to see me this afternoon. He has been severely afflicted with asthma since his assignment to Edinburgh two-and-a-half years ago. His condition is now so bad the doctors have advised him to go home for treatment. We will try to arrange to have this done as soon as possible. He and his wife have fulfilled their duties in Scotland to our entire satisfaction, and it is sad to think he may be nearing the termination of his career; he has been in the Foreign Service for 27 years.

Dr. Bowers, whom Mac Bundy sent over here on a Project for an Advanced Management Institute, came to see me with Alan Mencher. He has talked with Burke Trend, Solly Zuckerman, and other officials here. He has found them enthusiastic over the Ford Foundation suggestions, and will now explore them with people on the Continent.

Downing Street today announced that the Prime Minister is to visit Moscow as a guest of the Soviet Government, from January 22 to 24. This is the engagement Harold Wilson eagerly sought.

David left this morning to return to Cambridge. Nicky is still with us.

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January 6, 1968 - Saturday.

At the office early this morning, to make sure George Brown receives, before leaving for Tokyo this afternoon, this overnight message from Dean Rusk:

I had a talk with George on the telephone about it, and sent the following telegram to Dean:

What, in effect, I gather George has been trying, to some extent vainly, to do, is persuade his colleagues not to freeze their attitudes on defense matters until he has discussed these questions with the Secretary, and, hopefully, the President, in Washington.

The Katzenbach Flying Circus is in Paris this morning. I expect them at the Residence about 2:00 o'clock; later we will set off for Chequers, there to meet the Prime Minister, Roy Jenkins, Anthony Crosland, Peter Shaw, Fred Mulley, William Armstrong, Paul Gore-Booth, Michael Halls, and Michael Palliser. It sounds like a line-up for a battle royal.

The new South Yemen Government, amongst other activities, is trying to get officers for its Armed Forces trained in Great Britain. The first appointee, an Air Force trainee sent here, failed the RAF aptitude test and physical examination, and was too short to reach the controls.

After a talk at the Residence, we set off in two cars for Chequers. I have never known the highways as uncluttered as they were this afternoon. An hour-and-a-half was allotted for the trip, but it only took us sixty minutes. Both Roy Jenkins and Anthony Crosland had dropped out. Our side was intact, and was composed of Messrs. Katzenbach, Deming, Roth, Hartman, Griffin, and myself.

The first order of business was drinking in the long hall. Then a relaxed conversation went on for about four hours, conducted on the British side almost entirely by the Prime Minister. Our people were impressed by his grasp of the complexities of the situation. He was particularly eager to be informed of the reaction in France, and elsewhere on the Continent, to our measures. The Prime Minister expressed some concern about the effect of what we might do in the trade field, commenting that the introduction of a border tax by the U. S. would have consequences on world trading patterns. He implied it would be difficult for the British to go forward

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January 6, 1968

I have been asked to deliver the attached message to you from Secretary Rusk.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce

The Rt. Hon. George Brown, M.P.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

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QUOTE -

I am deeply disturbed by information which has just reached me to the effect that HMG may be considering accelerating its withdrawal from the Persian Gulf. As you know, we attach very high importance to the maintenance of the British position in the Persian Gulf for the indefinite future. We welcomed the repositioning of some of your forces there from Aden last year as an earnest of your determination to continue to play the essential stabilising role in the Gulf which has been so helpful to us all for so long. While economies can no doubt be made, I would earnestly hope that before we meet next week HMG will not have taken any irrevocable decisions. In our view, fixing of specific timetable at this early stage would be likely to feed instability in the region and increase your own problems in arranging eventual orderly departure.

- UNQUOTE

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

SECRET
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SECSTATE IMMEDIATE

LONDON

LEEDS

REF: STATE 9405

FOR SECRETARY FROM AMBASSADOR

1. Have delivered your message to George Brown. He will send you acknowledgment before leaving this afternoon for Tokyo.

2. Although he has been guarded about this matter and is in a delicate position concerning it, my ~~secret~~ impression is he is sympathetic to our views, but has encountered strong opposition in the Cabinet.

3. I hope your message will help in postponing final decision on this issue until he has visited Washington.

BRUCE

Drafted by: AMB:DEruce/lum
1-8-68

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FS - 502
(8-65)

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Classification

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with their elimination of export rebates at a time when the U. S. was introducing such a measure. In this connection, there was a discussion of protectionist sentiment in America.

The Prime Minister was emphatic about the necessity for Britain to obtain a 100-million-Pound offset agreement by April 1, 1968, to compensate for its troop costs in Germany. Without such an offset, he said he could not defend the maintenance of British Armed Forces in Germany.

He indicated recent Cabinet debate had been leading in the direction of decisions to put the greatest stress on British military presence in Europe. He knew this gave us problems, and mentioned the letter from the Secretary to George Brown yesterday about the Persian Gulf. He said he looked forward to seeing the President next month in Washington, where this conversation could be continued.

The Prime Minister insisted on giving Nick and the rest of us a tour of the house. He makes an excellent guide, for he knows every detail of Chequers' picturesque history. We left at 9:30 in a heavy snowstorm, which let up as we neared London.

I had ordered dinner for the six members of our delegation, but was deserted by all except Fred Deming, with whom I ate and talked until after midnight. He told me a great deal about what prompted the decisions in Washington.

Both Katzenbach and Hartman have advised me of the steps being taken to cut personnel in our Embassies. The first one to act was that in Rio, where John Tuthill has eliminated many positions. The President will dwell on this matter in his State of the Union speech to Congress; the Bureau of the Budget will then follow it up. It seems I, like other Ambassadors, will be expected to make recommendations for economies, not only in State Department representation, but in that of all agencies of the Government having personnel here. Katzenbach did say that our Embassy had the reputation of being less fat than any of the others.

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January 7, 1968 - Sunday

Nick spent the night with us, and left at 9:00 o'clock this morning to return home. I like him, and believe he is now asserting usefully his authority in the Department. He is aware of the administrative confusion prevailing in it, and has sound ideas about how this might be corrected.

E. and I visited Albany this morning. I despair of the work in our apartment there ever terminating. Another dry rot infection has been discovered, as well as the dangerous condition of a main supporting beam, which, unless remedied, may cause an upper floor to fall into our lodgings. I suppose all this will in time be sorted out, but everything must be postponed for a month until the problem of the beam has been solved.

This was Nicky's last day with us. He leaves for Rome tomorrow morning.

It has been fun having the three children here for their holidays; I think they all enjoyed their stay.

The newspapers are commenting wildly on what the Government may propose as economies. There is much controversy over the National Health Service's free prescriptions. Last year, 17 million prescriptions were issued for barbiturates, to make a total of 43 million in three years. In addition, amphetamines, or 'pep pills' run into the millions. The cascades of free medicines pouring down British throats represent a huge financial burden on tax payers.

I am asked to entertainments of many varieties. One of the quaintest is this one;

January 8, 1968 - Monday

After Nicky departed this morning, leaving in his wake the usual assortment of forgotten objects, including money for his journey, I went to the relative calm of the office. The only outsider I dealt with this morning was Mr. Colin Goad, the new Secretary-General of the International Maritime Consultative Organization. I was glad to hear from him that the American and Soviet representatives in this body get along well together and have found no difficulties in agreeing upon mutually beneficial policies.

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To celebrate the release from detention of
his father,

SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABDULLAH of KASHMIR

Tariq Abdullah has the pleasure of requesting the c
company of

H.E. The Ambassador for the United States
of America

at a Reception at 20, Astell Street, Chelsea, SW3
on Friday, the 12th January, 1968 at 7P.M.

R.S.V.P.
F.ALLY,
46, Gloucester Place, W.1.

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Lunched with E. at the Chemnot Club. I suppose there is considerable activity there at night, but it is almost deserted at lunch time. Casilda Santa Cruz and John Loudon were the only people there we knew, and there were half-a-dozen younger types. The food is delicious, and the attractiveness of the surroundings greater than that of any other Club I know. There is much speculation as to whether it can survive the high taxes on gambling.

On the way back, E. and I stopped at Kerin's to look at our Swedish chandelier. I was tempted into buying a couple of fine Gouaches of Turkish personages by Jean-Baptiste Vanmour, 1671-1737.

Archie Roosevelt stopped in to see me. He is here with Lucky preparatory to a trip to North Africa, in the course of which he will visit Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya. In the last country, he will have a talk with the Crown Prince, who, when his father dies, will be so important to our interests there. The Crown Prince speaks no foreign language, but, fortunately, Archie can converse with him in Arabic.

January 9, 1968 - Tuesday

E. is leaving this evening for the Continent. After a few days in Paris, she will go on with her Hungarian friend, Sra. Ottogliani, to Milan, then to Rome to see Nicky before returning here via Paris.

Sy Freiden came to see me this morning. He has finished his book, due for publication in April, but has not yet cleared portions of it which have to be considered by lawyers in relation to possible libel suits. He said he had been particularly rough on Messrs. Walter Lippmann, Arthur Schlesinger, and Kenneth Galbraith.

Last night Janie McBain called me from San Francisco about the abduction of the daughter of a friend, Mrs. Newton Cope, by the divorced father, McMasters, a British citizen. I took this up today with our FBI man, Aldon McCray. Afterward, Mrs. Cope's California lawyer, Mr. Herndon, who has just arrived here, came to see me. The case is quite appalling. Last year, McMasters kidnapped this child, now about six years old, and her elder sister, taking them both to Yucatan in Mexico, whence they were recuperated by Herndon. McMasters did the same sort of thing in smuggling over from France a son by his first wife, a Frenchwoman. As a result, the son has not seen his mother for many years. McMasters may well be an unbalanced and dangerous man. In one fashion or

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another, he has cost Mrs. Cope over 350-thousand dollars. He is said to have a trail of debts in Britain and France. Born in England, he has successively been a British, French and American citizen, but has now regained British nationality.

It is not known where he has secreted the child, whom he abducted from her school in California with the assistance of a confederate, a former detective in London. It is a tricky question, as to whether a father is technically guilty of kidnapping his offspring; therefore, it is uncertain whether extradition laws will apply in this case.

I offered Herndon any assistance the Embassy could properly give. Then I telephoned Janie, suggesting she urge Mrs. Cope to keep her lawyer here until the matter be resolved.

Lunched at home with E., and cleared up many items requiring attention before her departure.

The new Swedish Ambassador, Leif Belfredge, came to see me this afternoon. I enjoyed his visit, for, like many Swedish Foreign Office officials, he is remarkably well informed, open, and agreeable.

My next caller was the Deputy Foreign Secretary for Madagascar, Mr. Razafimbahiny, who brought with him his Government's Minister of Agriculture. He made an impassioned plea for my intervention here with our delegation to the Coffee Council, now in session in London. He said Madagascar was the stoutest supporter of all African states of American policies, and also the most determinedly anti-Communist. It seems they had an allocation last year of 910-thousand bags of coffee, and wished the same quota this year. Difficulties have, however, arisen, and they feel we have not helped them to maintain their position. Monty Stearns will put them in touch with our Council representatives.

I received an invitation today to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Ukraine's Independence on January 22, 1918. It was from the Ukrainian Jubilee Committee, which is holding a Grand Concert at the Royal Festival Hall.

It is extraordinary how these people have continued their activities abroad; nobody seems to know how they manage to finance themselves.

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SECRET DECLASSIFIED

We sent off this telegram tonight covering a conversation between Ron Spiers and Denis Healey;

I followed it up by this message to Dean Rusk:

I read tonight a warning by Dean Acheson against condemnation of the present Greek Government. In the course of it, he observed: 'If I properly forecast the pre-Lenten Mardi Gras which the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations intends to put on, based on the proper constitutional roles of President and Congress, the President will be depicted as Nero or King Charles I, while Senator Fulbright will appear either as an incendiary shouting 'Burn, Baby, Burn!' or as Oliver Cromwell, and Senator McCarthy as Nero's fiddle or John Lilburne, the pamphleteer of the Levellers. In view of this coming spectacle those contemplating advice to the colonels against authoritarian rule would do well to remember that dwellers in glass houses should pull down the blinds and maintain a becoming silence.'

Jack Javits is making one of his frequent foreign peregrinations. He is now in Israel. He proposes to come to London, where he wishes appointments with the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer Jenkins, as well as [redacted] wanting to have dinner during the weekend with either the Weidenfelds or the Melchetts. Because of the extreme pressure of business preceding Parliament's debate next week on the budget, both the Prime Minister and the Chancellor are unable to see him. George Weidenfeld will not be in London Saturday or Sunday, and Lord Melchett is ill. I fear Jack will be disappointed.

January 10, 1968 - Wednesday

Snow is still on the ground, and we are threatened with another downfall this evening. The sun is out, the temperature is 35 degrees, and there is some melting, but traffic in London is smaller than I have seen it for months. Many of the country's highways are still completely blocked.

Charming Diana Phipps came in this morning with her lease papers from the National Trust for Buscot. I read them with care before witnessing her signature, and think their provisions reasonable. The only difficult stipulations are that someone must always be resident in the house, and it cannot be sub-leased.

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TELEGRAM — Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Embassy LONDON

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Classification

Control: 5336

Date: Jan 9, 1968
1819Z

ACTION: SecState WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1025 & 1026

LONDON 5336

EXDIS

SUBJ: Healey Views on UK Defense Policy

CRS
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5/mr

1. Denis Healey this morning asked Embassy PolMil Counselor to come to his office for private chat on current status British defense cut decisions. Discussion, which lasted an hour, was extremely frank and far ranging. Healey's comments made it quite clear that he was bitter about role he had played but that he, Brown, Thomson -- at times assisted by Callaghan -- had nevertheless prevailed in ensuring relatively rational approach to defense cuts.

2. Prime reason for Healey's invitation to discussion became immediately apparent, however. He said it was important for Secretary and Wash officials with whom George Brown would be talking this week to know that there was "absolutely no question of a choice between chopping

Drafted by PM:RSpiers:ao 1/9/68 Approving Officer PM - R. L. Spiers

Concurrence: POL - Mr. Galloway
E/MIN - Mr. Cleveland
The Ambassador

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Department of State
United States of America

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Date:

the F-111 and our staying East of Suez." It will do no good for Sec to suggest that UK pull out of F-111 deal and change decision on ~~withdrawal from~~ Singapore/ Malaysia withdrawal.

3. While he did not say so explicitly, way he put matter indicated that he has some indication that this is possible proposal from Sec and that this will jeopardize his so far successful fight to save F-111, without changing East of Suez decision. Emboff assumed from tenor Healey's remarks also that he had discussed with Brown his making this pitch to Embassy.

4. Healey then went on to say that he felt much more encouraged about present situation than he could have thought possible a month ago. In early Dec things looked "pretty grim" and he was sure that he would have to resign before long since he would be forced to accept "lunatic" Cabinet judgments on series of irrational defense cuts which would leave Britain with no real capability even

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in Europe. By making common cause with Brown and Thomson and Callaghan, however, he had succeeded in getting firm Cabinet agreement that if more cuts were t be made they had to be preceded by and related to cuts in commitments, and that this was matter for decision by entire Cabinet including particularly "political departments." At some risk he had given SUNDAY TIMES interview (A-2146) which nailed down this point for record.

5. In response to Emboff questioning Healey gave series of frank comments on status of various issues. Following are highlights:

A. East of Suez - Decision emerging from last Thursday's Cabinet discussion, where "big majority" was in favor of almost immediate Singapore/Malaysia and Gulf pull out, decision had been to leave Singapore/ Malaysia finally on 31 March 1971 and to be out of Gulf "before" that date. (From another source, Embassy learned this could be any time during FY 70-7 He and George Brown had argued

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4.

in Singapore/Malaysia
strongly for an additional year/and it was agreed that "the two Georges" would have a right to raise the issue this coming Friday or Saturday in the light of their consultations in Far East and Wash. It is certain, Healey said, that they would do so. Lee Kuan Yew had performed brilliantly yesterday and had strengthened Thomson's hand in seeking another look. He hoped Australians would do as well, but was xxxx less hopeful. He thought Lee had slightly overdone, however, in his threats about "Japanese takeover." What Healey was indirectly urging was that See also concentrate on timing issue (since the only thing open was timing) in his talks with Brown. He thought that decision to extend by another year withdrawal date was still a possibility.
somewhat
Healey said he was/hxxxxxly surprised by Secretary's message to Brown on Gulf since he would have assumed that as between two places US interests were much more/involved in prolongation UK presence in Far East. Healey said UK

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would warn SEATO that its force declarations would be reduced to "derisory level" in terms of numbers and forces but that UK would not pull out of SEATO or raise membership as issue in view of SEATO's importance to US as cover for justifying US presence in Vietnam.

B. Persian Gulf. Healey said he had himself been against last year's British decision to build up at Sharjah and Bahrain on grounds it made neither military nor political sense. Now all money which had been poured in would be wasted. While he continued to believe that UK forces in area were a contribution to stability (in terms of possible Iraq-Kuwait conflict or trouble between Shah and Faisal over Bahrein, or among Trucial states) he thought these conflicts could be contained diplomatically. It was clear that Britain would have had to get out of Gulf by 1975 at any rate. In light of this it was better to go sooner rather than later, by which time NLF situations as in Aden might have been created. Brown and he both

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thought that situation in Gulf certain to be eroded in due course, that UK interests served by maintaining status quo as long as possible but that UK presence could be an irritant as well as inhibitor of trouble and it was a nice judgment in which direction they would operate most strongly. He thought that leaving in less than two years would be risky but his comments seemed to indicate he would prefer to use whatever influence he had in prolonging UK presence in Singapore/Malaysia rather than in Gulf and that ordinarily he would have assumed US would see it same way. If UK was going to leave, and this decision was irreversible, it was likely to be harmful rather than helpful to prolong British Gulf presence beyond 1970-1971. He said at least one UK rep on spot he had recently talked with seemed to feel same way he did about this.

C. F-111. He said he "nearly won" this battle but surprisingly last week, that FM had "led the pack" against it; now FM seemed to consider it a good candidate sacrificial goat.

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7.

Nevertheless Healey /~~HE~~ now felt relatively optimistic about his ability to keep whole order of 50 aircraft but/that he would said be willing to sacrifice 10 if this was necessary to get an overall rational package of defense cuts. Emboff raised question of UK CENTO commitment and Canberras that as Canberras phase out on Cyprus. Healey said/F-111's would be helpful in maintaining this commitment, which there was no present intention to cut. On balance he felt reduction of order (if any reduction necessary) to 40/ would be least damaging," that he expected this matter would be resolved within another 36 hours and that he was not at all unconfident about keeping all 50, at the moment at least. He said Wash talks which indicated UK could keep Jetstream order, present offset arrangements, (including the extra $100 million if cut was no more than 15), noted ~~were~~ were helpful. Emboff/~~HE~~ he had understood that extra $100 million could not be kept if order were cut to this extent. Healey said he was gratified at US emphasis that offset was related to total UK aircraft buy

Drafted by — Approving Officer

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and not just to F-111 program.

D. BAOR. Healey said both he and the Foreign Office were determined to avoid any further drawdown of the BAOR either this year or next. However, the offset talks, when they came about, would have a heavy influence on whether they could prevail. He said Jenkins would be more help than Callaghan had been in this area. Also, what the US and the Germans themselves did would also bear on British ability to hold the line, and he feared that the US would be pressed to announce sometime next Fall a further "redevelopment" of its own forces. (He said he felt 1970 would be too soon for another reduction.) Also the Dutch Defense Minister told him he could not hold the line on Dutch forces. Therefore this was still likely to be a troublesome area.

E. Miscellaneous. Healey said that Navy Phantoms were too far along to cancel and were "so blondy expensive" that no one else would buy them. They would probably have to be reprinted and turned over to the RAF.

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He thought there would be some reduction in total Phantom buy but evaluations had not yet been completed. He said present situation made any UK only or UK/FRG project to replace AFVG "out of the question." Some kind of cooperative program with US, however, could not be ruled out. He would probably procrastinate by keeping present VG design team going for another year.

He also said he was meeting with Messmer this afternoon and would try to have it out re French intentions on building their own VG. He did not think French would do more than build a prototype in view defense budget problem arising from De Gaulle's trying to do a little bit of everything in the nuclear field.

6. COMMENT: Emboff said he had no indications from Nash about any proposal for a tradeoff such as Healey feared between F-111 and East of Suez. Emboff however promised to bring his comments as reported above to Nash's immediate attention. Healey obviously has strong personal

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Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 505 (11-65)

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strike in continuation of F-111, feels he has matter under relatively good control and was worried that Wilson prematurely airing these views from Sec to Brown would upset the applecart. He was also clearly urging us to weight in with Brown in favor of lengthening by one year present withdrawal deadline from Singapore/Malaysia. His judgment appears to be that with US pressure along side of that which is already coming from Singapore and Kuala Lumpur there is better than even chance of Healey, Brown and company prevailing on this in renewed Cabinet discussion Friday or Saturday.

ERVIN

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FO-2 PD - DOS (5-62)

[redacted]

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Authority NND 968324
By NARA Date 12-19-96

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Charge: STATE Classification Control: 5337

Date: Jun 9, 1968
18322

ACTION: SECSTATE 1027 IMMEDIATE

LONDON 5337

CRS
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EXDIS

FOR SECRETARY FROM AMBASSADOR BRUCE

1. I think it important you read in full, before your conversation with George Brown, London's 5536 reporting rather extraordinary conversation between Healey and Spiers.

2. In spite of Healey's optimism about maintaining his position in Cabinet, I think it impossible at present to predict what compromises may finally be reached.

3. I would suggest, in view of past representations made by us regarding necessity British continuing substantial defense commitments and forces in Far East, you tell Brown changes contemplated are unsatisfactory to us.

4. I do not think what you say to Brown will necessarily alter what seems probable British action in this field. I consider it essential, however, we remain on record as still believing they should continue to honor their present obligations.

5. Since British may have impression from your letter about Persian

Drafted by: AMB:DBruce/hra
1-9-68

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Gulf that you attach primary importance to it, it would be well if you told Brown that this is only supplemental to our deep concern about their military dispositions in Malaysia and Singapore.

6. If, by taking a firm line with Brown, he could be induced to fight for a longer presence ~~in the area~~, that would be valuable.

BRUCE

DB

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Clearances:

Authenticating Officer

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The Ecuadorean Ambassador, Dr. Gonzalez, came to see me this afternoon. Born in 1915, he studied and practiced law in Quito before engaging in public life. For the past two years, he has been President of the Consular Corps in Quito.

In connection with the fight over the reduction of British Armed Forces, it is calculated by The Economist that, 'if the troops East of Suez are brought home and demobilized (except for the garrison in Hong Kong), Britain will be left with an Army less than half the size of Germany's or France's or Italy's, and smaller than Poland's or Spain's. If the whole F-111 order is cancelled, France will be the only European country with a swing-wing plane, which is the plane that will dominate the skies in the 1970s. If part of the Phantom order goes too, the RAF of the 1970s will probably be smaller than the French, German, Italian and Swedish air forces. If the carriers and the commando ships are scrapped, France will have the only navy in Europe capable of [redacted] more than a minor escort job. It is quite possible that in five years' time Britain will rank fifth in Western Europe in its army, fifth in its air force, and second or third in its navy. If the Polaris fleet is dropped too, as some people want, France would also have been given a European monopoly of nuclear power.'

I went tonight with Nigo Londonderry to see 'Heartbreak House' at the Lyric Theater.

Lunched at White's with Ken Lindsey and a friend of his from Northants, both passionate fox hunters. I had, amongst other good things, excellent Colchester oysters. As far as I have been able to ascertain, none of the English oysters have been [redacted] accused of giving hepatitis to those who consume them, whereas at home our oysters on the Eastern Seaboard are regarded with great suspicion, for there seems to be an undoubted connection between their polluted state and the transmission of the disease.

Ecuadoreans appear to have the habit of combining business with diplomacy. Their last Ambassador here owned, with his brother, the leading newspaper in his country. It was agreed between them that if one took a position abroad, the other would remain at home to manage the family property. After less than three years here, the Ambassador went

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back to replace his brother, who became Chief of Mission in Washington. In this case, Dr. Gonzalez was President of the Ecuadorean Airlines. When he came to London, his brother was elected President in his place. He anticipates that within two or three years, they may make the same sort of switch as did his predecessor.

The George Bernard Shaw play, 'Heartbreak House', is a [redacted] satisfying entertainment. Except for the manner of dress, it is almost as topical as if it had first been produced this year. The Shavian wit is at its best in this spectacle. The cast was excellent, especially John Clements and Irene Worth.

The German Fascist Rosenberg said: 'Politics is the art of making the impossible possible.'

I asked Lew Kirn to give me data on the use of napalm in warfare. He furnished me this memorandum:

In connection with the use of napalm, a commission of physicians, headed by Dr. Howard Rusk of the New York Times, decided after a tour of hospitals several months ago that the total of civilian casualties was negligible.

January 11, 1968 - Thursday

The contemplated British military withdrawal from Singapore and Malaysia continues to be a stormy subject. Lee Kuan Yew is flying to London to see the Prime Minister this weekend. Meanwhile, he has fulminated freely. Lee says he intends to fight as hard as he can to persuade Wilson to hold off an announcement about pulling out by the end of March 1971. He is also threatening economic reprisals.

The Australians, New Zealanders, Malaysians, and ourselves have made similar representations, omiting, however, except in the case of Malaysia, any threats.

George Brown will be seeing Dean Rusk in Washington today. He can always be counted on for a newsworthy statement. Upon leaving Tokyo, he told the Press he admired the five typists who started the 'I'm Backing Britain' movement by turning up for work a half-hour early. He observed: 'I am not in favor of secretaries, especially if they are young and pretty, coming to the office early every morning.'

[redacted]

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EMBASSY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE
LONDON, ENGLAND

NA-12/gic
U-616-69
9 Jan 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE AMBASSADOR

SUBJECT: Use of Napalm

This is in response to your memorandum concerning the use of napalm.

Napalm has been used extensively in modern warfare for 25 years. It is a combination of napthenic acid and palmitate (coconut fatty acids). The product is a tough, stable, resilient substance highly adaptable to incendiary warfare.

During World War II, an average of 75 million pounds of napalm were used a year. A tank-mounted napalm flame thrower was developed and used in World War II and in Korea. World War II saw the development of napalm tanks carried by aircraft. In the Pacific, napalm was used initially in the bombardment of Tinian Island.

In the Korean conflict, 250,000 pounds of napalm were used a day. It proved highly effective there both against unprotected troops and when a hit was achieved on target from the air.

Napalm has proved an effective tank killer in conjunction with other aerial weapons. Some U.S. military leaders in the Korean conflict have stated that napalm is the most effective anti-tank weapon known. It was used extensively in Korea for that purpose. One of the largest raids of the Korean conflict was staged when 85,000 napalm bombs were released at one time on military targets of the key North Korean communications and supply hub at Sinniju. Another use was to bury 55-gallon drums containing napalm just below the surface of the ground at perimeter points. When detonated, this proved quite successful in front of attacking troops.

At present, 50 million pounds of napalm are being produced per month.

LOUIS J. KIRN
U.S. Defense Attache

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'At that time of the day, I am not at my best. But I am very much in favor of them staying a little later in the evening.'

From the telegrams, I cannot conclude to what extent Chester Bowles' conversations in Cambodia have been successful. Prince Sihanouk, wily, intelligent, but a comic opera character, linked the recent visit to Cambodia of Jackie Kennedy and the present one of Bowles as part of the same diplomatic process. He said he had not been beguiled by either, although he found Jackie 'very seductive, being a woman, and the Cambodians are always sensitive to the beauties of Venus'. He dismissed Bowles' personality with the comment: 'No matter how he smiles, he does not have, and never will have, the seductive effect of Mrs. Kennedy.'

Cy Sulzberger wrote me asking I try to obtain for him an interview with the Prime Minister next month. He has heard that the Prime Minister would not see any representative of the New York Times because of the Flora Lewis article. For the present, at least, I believe this ban applies to the whole American press. Joe Fromm thinks it will die down, but evidently Harold Wilson is still furious over the incident. His suit for libel has not yet progressed far, for the solicitors have been unable to find anyone here upon whom to serve their writ.

Out of the welter of 200,000 or more applications in London for visas to visit the United States, we [redacted] occasionally cull an unusual request. H. Stanton Orser, a lawyer in San Francisco, lately addressed the following letter to us:

Lunched today with Madame de Courcel at the Cafe Royal. She is one of the most attractive women in the world; the good [redacted] fairies, having made her so many gifts, did not curse her with any evident failing. She is gay, philosophical, amusing, intelligent, pretty, a wonderful representative of her country professionally, and a joy as a friend. She said when Malraux was here and met Isaiah Berlin, it was love at first sight. She had never heard such a flow of engaging conversation.

When I spoke of what wonderful things Malraux has done in Paris, she said she thought they were no more significant than what he has accomplished in the provinces in neglected places like Arles and Bordeaux. His British hero is T. E. Lawrence.

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LAW OFFICES OF
KERNER, COLANGELO & IMLAY
660 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 94104
(415) 986-1320

FRANCIS KERNER
HARVIN J. COLANGELO
ALEXANDER R. IMLAY
H. STANTON ORSER
JAMES D. HODDS
WARNER D. BERRY

PETER H. DOHR
OF COUNSEL

December 8, 1967

United States Consul General
United States Consulate
London
ENGLAND

Dear Sir:

My wife's health is failing fast, my practice is fading and our four boys are gradually destroying the house and reverting to barbarism. I think the 9 year old has a zip gun and the 2 year old has no one to care for him but a golden retriever. I do not mind, but the golden retriever objects. It interferes with his busy schedule around the neighborhood.

Anything you can do to process Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson's visa application will be overwhelmingly appreciated. Julie Andrews is not available and help for mother is about as scarce in San Francisco as £50 penthouse apartments in London.

I have painted Mrs. Wilkinson's room and bathroom myself and they are beautiful. Seriously, if she could get here in the next two weeks, especially before Christmas, it will make her and us very happy.

Thank you very much.

Cordially,

H. Stanton Orser

HSO:nm

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January 12, 1968 - Friday

I went over with some of our people this morning to Admiral McCain's office, where he rehearsed the speech he intends to make later in the month to the Foreign Press Association in New York.

I thought it a magnificent performance. He was eloquent, persuasive, spoke without reference to notes, and showed colored slides to illustrate his points. The gist of his presentation [redacted] to call attention to the great emphasis the Soviet Union is placing on the development of its sea power, both military and merchant marine.

Senator Walter F. Mondale, of Minnesota, came to see me this morning. He replaced Hubert Humphrey when the latter became Vice President. He is 40 years old, a Minister's son, a graduate of the Minnesota Law School, a member of the Banking and Currency, Agriculture and Forestry, Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committees, [redacted] I was struck by the knowledge he seemed to have of financial problems, and believe he is a forceful fellow.

Lunched at the office. Afterward, I saw the new Laotian Ambassador, H. R. H. Khammao, son of the late King Sisavang Vong of Laos. That country must be boiling with Royal Highnesses, for they seem to visit London in droves.

I had known this Ambassador before, during his service here as Ambassador in 1962. He left London to be Secretary General of the Royal Palace. He must be in the inner circle of politics at home, for in addition to his own standing, he is married to a sister of Souvanna Phouma. He was his country's representative in Paris from 1952 to 1956, and Ambassador to Tokyo from 1956 to 1958. His English is understandable, his French fluent -- the latter is not remarkable, since he studied for eight years at Montpelier, France, where he received a degree in law in 1939. He is blessed with 12 children. Most Laotians I have met are minor of stature, but this man is more than six feet tall.

Bill Stoneman, of the Chicago Daily News, came to see me. He will spend the weekend in France to pursue his pet hate, General de Gaulle.

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I always enjoy seeing Bill, whom I have known since 1940; a man of strong convictions, and prejudices, he is a devoted and useful friend to those he likes, and an inveterate enemy to those he dislikes.

Dined at Scotts. This famous establishment, long located on Piccadilly, has bought the Mount Street premises of The Diplomat, a restaurant that never made the grade. Scotts has always been deservedly famous for its fish dishes.

This morning, we delivered to 10 Downing Street the following message from President Johnson to Prime Minister Wilson:

It is interesting, in this connection, to read the summaries of the recent conversations in Washington between Secretary Rusk and George Brown:

It looks as if the jig is up for any real British military activity after 1970 in the Far East, and probably in the Middle East. The Cabinet is meeting almost incessantly to put together a package deal for an announcement in the House of Commons next Tuesday. They seem to have decided Great Britain cannot have both guns and butter. The result will be less military strength, but [redacted] also less butter.

January 13, 1968 - Saturday

Another snow fall this morning, but it is not as heavy as in most parts of the country, where traffic is again staggering along.

Since snow is seldom severe here, the authorities make little or no effort to clear it from the London streets.

Went to see Miss MacInnes, then lunched at Fu Tong.

On Saturday afternoons, the shopping district in London where many places are open is King's Road. This thoroughfare swarms with what are probably the most oddly dressed people in the world. In good weather, their numbers are such it is difficult to get a footing on the sidewalk. [redacted] Despite rain and snow, I made my way into the premises of several antique dealers but bought nothing. Saw a movie, then went to call on [redacted] Drogenagh Chavasse and her mother. Dined at Alvaro's in Chelsea. This Italian restaurant, established about a year ago, has become famous. It was overflowing with guests, but the good-natured waiters gave us succulent fare.

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January 12, 1968

I have been asked to deliver the attached message to you from President Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce

The Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, O. B. E., M. P.,
The Prime Minister,
10 Downing Street, S. W. 1.

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QUOTE -

Dear Harold:

I have just learned from Dean Rusk of your plans for total British withdrawal from the Far East and the Persian Gulf by 1971.

I know you are close to a final decision and that there is not much time for reconsideration. I also can guess at what soul-searching you and your colleagues have been going through in trying to find the means for restoring the health of the British economy and still carry as much as possible of the financial burdens which you have so courageously borne thus far.

This having been said, I cannot conceal from you my deep dismay upon learning this profoundly discouraging news. If these steps are taken, they will be tantamount to British withdrawal from world affairs, with all that means for the future safety and health of the free world. The structure of peacekeeping will be shaken to its foundations. Our own capability and political will could be gravely weakened if we have to man the ramparts all alone.

Although the decision must, of course, be your own, I can only wonder if you and all of your associates have taken fully into account the direct and indirect consequences.

While the hour is late, I urge you and your colleagues once more to review the alternatives before you take these irrevocable steps. Even a prolongation of your presence in the Far East and the Persian Gulf until other stable arrangements can be put in place would be of help at this very difficult time for all of us.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

-UNQUOTE

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January 12, 1968

Meeting between Secretary and Foreign Secretary Brown opened with discussion of Cambodia and Vietnam before moving on to review planned UK defense cuts and foreign policy implications.

Cambodia. Brown asked if Secretary thought HMG 'Declaration on Present Frontiers' would be helpful or harmful. Japanese had told Brown they were proposing to make such declaration, but in response to US request would hold off until Bowles Mission concluded. Secretary explained our view that Sihanouk trying to get blank check endorsing his position on borders and that those who may any declaration might become committed to Cambodian stand on this issue. In specific response to Brown's question, Secretary said USG would not itself have problems with HMG declaration, but suggested HMG should consider attitude of Thais and perhaps discuss matter with them.

Bowles Mission. Secretary said Bowles sent to Cambodia primarily to persuade Sihanouk and ICC to help get North Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia so US would not be under pressure to engage in hot pursuit. This we would like to avoid if at all possible. Bowles not RPT not sent to obtain permission to enter Cambodia. We would like to strengthen ICC by providing it with helicopters, and hoped Indians and Canadians could be helpful. While seeking create public impression they willing to be helpful, Poles privately have said this ultra vires, and are being difficult. Secretary suggested Prime Minister Wilson might take this up in Moscow if matter not clarified by that time (Jan 22-24).

Vietnam. In response to Brown's question about the significance of the Trinh statement, the Secretary said there were still some important questions to be resolved, and that we needed to look at it alongside San Antonio formula, which was the minimum that we could live with:

a. Hanoi had not said when RPT when talks could occur. They could well be thinking that a considerable period would intervene between the cessation of bombing and the commencement of talks. We could not sit and wait very long without talks after the bombing was stopped. We need to explore this.

b. Trinh had made a reference to talks about 'relevant questions'. This might mean talks only about problems in North Vietnam, such as bombing and prisoners, and which do not include, for example, their 25 regiments in South Vietnam. We need to be sure they are prepared to talk on subjects both sides want to raise. They have not repeated their insistence on the question of the permanent cessation of bombing.

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They have said that the real basis for any talks would preclude concessions on their four points, but they have also said we could express our own views. So apparently we are not locked in on the four points. In brief, we see three advances in their position: they say they 'will talk'; the cessation of bombing need not be permanent; and the agenda would be open.

c. The San Antonio formula specified our assumption that no military advantage would be taken if there were a cessation of the bombing. This formula does not mean that we require advance commitments, but it is essential for Hanoi to fully understand that the assumption is there. We must have a clarification of their understanding on this point also. The Secretary noted that, meanwhile, the North Vietnamese were embarking on a major winter offensive along the Laos-SVN border area.

Brown said the Secretary's remarks were more encouraging than he had expected, but that if nothing emerged on the US side in response to the Trinh statement, the US position with its friends abroad would be difficult. However, during the question period on January 22 and the Foreign Policy Debate on January 24 in Commons, he would be bound to say that HMG urged the US to respond to Trinh's speech. The Secretary hoped that Brown could add that HMG also expected North Vietnam to talk promptly and seriously. They agreed to compare notes before Brown made any public statement on this matter, preferably over the weekend of January 20-21, when Assistant Secretary Bundy would go to London to brief Prime Minister Wilson on January 20 before the latter left for Moscow.

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In two-and-a-half hour conversation covering Cambodia, Vietnam and UK defense cuts, Brown informed Secretary of intention HMG to announce on Tuesday, January 16, plans to (a) withdraw all forces from Far East (except Hong Kong) by March 31, 1971, with no RPT no continuing specific capability at all in that area after withdrawal as had been envisaged last July, and (b) withdraw all forces from Persian Gulf by same date. UK would negotiate not RPT not terminate Anglo-Malaysian Agreement and would remain member of SEATO and CENTO, although their declarations under SEATO would of course cease to have any military content or meaning after withdrawal. Sole UK forces available for deployment in these areas or elsewhere outside Europe would then be limited to those in UK or Europe.

Brown explained these steps as essential to help meet one billion savings target which he put in terms of budget, but which we believe to involve 'switch of resources' program over next three years, with possible ultimate reduction of budget by one billion annually. He said this target can only be achieved by overall budget savings, including heavy cuts in social welfare expenditures and steep tax increases. Brown stated UK felt strongly this goal essential to make devaluation work and restore strength of sterling. He left no doubt that these decisions had for all practical purposes been made and would be confirmed by Cabinet at meeting on January 12, although he said he would, of course, report views of USG.

Secretary, speaking in measured and moving terms, expressed deep dismay over these pending actions which he characterized as tantamount to British withdrawal from world affairs with profound repercussions on future of free world, as well as on US public opinion and political will to maintain its own presence. He stressed that the US would not and could not pick up the pieces. He also stated US not attempting to advise UK on priorities as between Far East and Persian Gulf. While recognizing that the decisions had been all but made, he urged in the strongest terms that the British Government and people consider most carefully the possible alternatives before taking these drastic steps.

Toward close of meeting, US side asked about F-111's. Brown replied no RPT no firm decision yet taken. He asked for US view of relevance British F-111's to NATO. Secretary said this should be pursued with Secretary of Defense McNamara. At British Embassy lunch following meeting, McNamara told Brown that, apart from other uses, British F-111's very important to NATO. Further, McNamara backed strongly Secretary's representations on importance continued UK presence in Southeast Asia and Persian Gulf.

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Dreenagh is engaged to be married to Major Forestier-Walker, an artillery officer stationed at Salisbury. She seems overjoyed by the prospect, and looks even prettier than ever. The only member of her family, except for her Mother and Father, is a half-sister. Her brother was in the Cold Stream Guards, but was killed at Arnheim. She told me about a great uncle who enjoyed a distinction I never before heard of; he twice decorated with the Victoria Cross. One of her future husband's ancestors was a General on Wellington's staff; Dreenagh's fiancé has masses of letters from Wellington to him, which he is thinking of giving to the Apsley House Museum. This seems to me a fine idea, but since Forestier-Walker has only small outside means, I would think it preferable to sell them.

At the office, the interesting telegrams were on the subject of British defense cuts, to which we are strongly opposed. Ron Spiers had an unusual conversation with Healey, who, I think it was evident, wished it reported to Washington. Healey is still struggling desperately to preserve the F-111s. In Washington, our people are stirred up over this issue, as well as that of British retirement from the Persian Gulf.

January 14, 1968 - Sunday

I talked to Michael Palliser today about the Prime Minister's accepting an invitation to dine with the Council on Foreign Relations after he leaves Washington on February 9 on his way to Canada. The Prime Minister wishes to do so, but is slightly embarrassed by the possibility The Pilgrims, who have frequently offered to give him a dinner, might resent his going elsewhere. I said I thought under the circumstances he would be well advised to attend the Council's dinner, where what he said would be off the record; whereas he would have to be much more careful in speaking to The Pilgrims. I undertook, if necessary, to explain this to Hugh Bullock, the almost perpetual Pilgrim Chairman.

Went through another mass of telegrams today. Ron Spiers and Sheldon Krys came out to the house to tell me of the latest developments in Washington. Leddy has endorsed the idea of the President's sending still another message to the Prime Minister, urging him not to abandon the F-111 order. McNamara is especially anxious this be done.

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I spent a considerable time this evening drafting a telegram to Bill Bundy in answer to one of his about his coming here next week to brief the Prime Minister on Vietnam, before the latter's departure for Moscow.

The Cabinet meets almost every day. We understand through the grapevine the last vote resulted in a majority of two for scrapping the F-111, as well as endorsing almost every other cut proposed for the military establishment, including the phasing out of their aircraft carriers. I feel these decisions in the military field represent a gross deficiency in good judgment. Once their forces leave an area, reentry will be more or less impossible. Also, the sort of expeditions the British successfully mounted a few years ago in East Africa, and when Kuwait was threatened by Iraq, would no longer be practicable if the operations had to be undertaken from Britain.

January 15, 1968 - Monday

Through his special channel, the President sent a telegram this morning to the Prime Minister. It read:

I polished up what I had written for Bundy last night, and despatched it this morning, as follows:

Bronson Tweedy, always a source of interesting news, came to see me this morning, and was followed by Jack McCain.

I went to see Felix Fenston at his beautiful house at 19 Hill Street, and gave him my trusty old Parker 12-gauge shotgun, in the hope it might be useful to him for duck, but especially goose, shooting. It is a stout, heavy fowling piece, capable of killing a goose stone dead at sixty yards, thanks to its capacity for accommodating super-charged cartridges. Felix and I lunched at the Clermont Club. He is an interesting conversationalist, widely read, keenly observant, with a great fund of miscellaneous information.

I read today an interesting forecast of possible gross national products of various countries for the calendar year 1968. The estimate predicts a GNP of the free world's 20 major industrial nations -- including the U. S. -- of $1,700,000 million, representing a rise of 7.3 percent over 1967. Of this, about half would be attributed to the United States.

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Charge: STATE

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Date:

ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

LONDON

EXDIS

REF: STATE 98457

TO WILLIAM BUNDY FROM BRUCE

1. I am delighted you are coming, and look forward to talks Friday night.

2. Regarding publicity, I think the less the better. Obviously your absence from Washington, and presence here, will be commented upon. I suggest you avoid Press Conferences in view of brevity of visit, and say you are making one of your periodic trips. This time it is primarily at my urging, to brief me and the Embassy, as you have done in the past, on the state of play in the East. As usual, you expect to meet several old friends, including officials of the British Government, with whom you have been accustomed to exchange views.

3. I think it unnecessary and unwise to make a link between your visit and the Bowles negotiations, or the impending Prime Ministerial adventure into the Soviet Union.

Drafted by: AMB:DBruce/hm
1-15-68

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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4. From the Prime Minister's standpoint, publicity implying that he is an intermediary between the USA and the USSR is tempting for him to infer. But he will, I am fairly sure, in his Moscow conversations abide loyally by our advice as to what might be acceptable to us in respect to a possible settlement in Vietnam.

5. Any impression, however, that he is our emissary should be shunned by us. Moreover, I cannot believe the Soviets desire a third party to carry on a serious colloquy on their behalf with the United States. I see no reason for us to cater to a Prime Ministerial diversionary tactic to create the illusion in Britain that he can be a useful intermediary.

6. Last year, when Kosygin came to London, conditions were more favorable for him than they are now, when Britain is about to renounce, in a military way, any pretensions to being a major power.

7. In the light of these considerations, I think you should be frank in stating amply our views on Far Eastern affairs, but refuse to subscribe to any pretension that the Prime Minister has a mandate from us.

8. I believe the defense decisions about to be announced by HMG, under the rubric of imperative economic and financial policies, are, unless unexpectedly changed today, disastrous from the standpoint of Britain and her traditional allies. I regard such policies as calamitous, destructive, selfish, myopic, and threatening to world orderliness.

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TELEGRAM

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We should not mince words in condemning them privately to HMG. Their ultimate consequences are incalculable, but fraught with peril. They constitute, perhaps, the most deplorable resolve, except for Munich, that any British Government has taken during the last 150 years.

9. These proposed policies also appear to be ~~unnecessary~~ unnecessary. Assuming even a modest rate of growth in production, ~~exports, etc.~~ exports, etc., the savings to be effected by a savage curtailment of Defense expenditures (and even more importantly political obligations) are minor compared with the effect of this country abdicating its traditional role in world politics.

10. This Embassy has, I realize, for a long time been viewed in some Departmental quarters at home as over pessimistic in its assessment of the probable course of British foreign policies, especially as concerns defense commitments.

11. The truth is, we have been witnessing the gradual, now accelerated, decline of a formerly great power, which in its heyday presented a magnificent example of ~~constructive~~ statesmanship.

12. Out of national pride, this nation has attempted, whether its directors were Conservative or Labor, to maintain a global influence at a rate in excess of its financial means.

13. Now unable to afford both guns and butter, it is in the process of scrapping guns to make more palatable to its voters a reduced ration of

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

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butter. This represents an unworthy and panic mood.

14. The greatest mistake here, I believe, is the short-range dispositions HMG is about to make in the Defense field at the expense of its long-range international interests. As now contemplated, the old taunt of 'How Many Divisions has the Pope' is applicable to Great Britain's future posture.

15. I will not bore you with more reflections of this ilk. But when you come here, I do suggest you not give any approval whatever to the local decision to reduce Britain's military capability to a level below that, for example, of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain.

16. Reproaches from one nation to another, are seldom constructive. If I were you, I would, with your accustomed courtesy, deplore their renunciation of real responsibility in the Far East and Middle East, listen, with scepticism, to the rationalization of their actions, but make it quite clear that their retirement from world responsibility ~~xxxxx~~ will substantially diminish the partnership relationship they are so anxious to maintain with us.

BRUCE

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The following message from the President was transmitted today, January 15, 1968, to Prime Minister Wilson:

The question of Britain's future in the world, about which I wrote you the other day, continues to be very much on my mind. I know that you and your colleagues will be making crucial decisions on this question in the coming hours.

The London press this morning carries reports that the Cabinet has in fact decided to cancel the F-111. Though I know how unreliable the press can be, I have decided to communicate to you my extreme concern about this matter in particular.

As Dean Rusk and Bob McNamara explained to George Brown during his recent visit, and as I stated in my recent letter to you, the announcement of accelerated British withdrawal [redacted] both from its Far Eastern bases and from the Persian Gulf would create most serious problems for the United States Government and for the security of the entire free world. Americans will find great difficulty in supporting the idea that we must move in to secure areas which the United Kingdom has abandoned.

It has been our hope that a demonstrated ability of United Kingdom military forces speedily to deploy to these areas from its own bases might alleviate somewhat the strong reaction which will inevitably take place. The F-111, because of its range and overall capability, would demonstrate this rapid deployment ability.

But if you decide to forego the acquisition of the F-111, everyone here will regard this as a total disengagement from any commitments whatsoever to the security of areas outside Europe and, indeed, to a considerable extent in Europe as well. Moreover, it will be viewed here as a strong indication of British isolation which would be fatal to the chances of cooperation between our countries in the field of defense procurement. Both Dean and Bob made it clear to George Brown that financial penalties will have to be applied if there is a decision to cancel the F-111 contract. Politically, we have no choice. Appreciable as these penalties would be in monetary terms, however, they would be far less serious than the reciprocal actions which in all likelihood would follow. Retention of the present offset arrangements would become out of the question. Pressures for domestic procurement could no longer be resisted. These would almost inescapably lead to complete cancellation of recent awards of military contracts to British firms.

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But even these severe economic effects would be overshadowed by the foreign policy consequences of an F-111 cancellation. Many in this country, including influential members of Congress, would bring the strongest pressures to bear on us to sacrifice international security interests to ease our present financial problems. Our ability to maintain substantial forces in Europe, while fighting a difficult and costly war in Southeast Asia, would be greatly endangered.

As I indicated in my last letter to you, I recognize fully that a decision on this question is one that the British Government alone can make. I hope that it will do so with full consideration of all the factors involved. And I wanted you to know how important I consider it to be that the United Kingdom and the United States maintain their understanding on the F-111 in all essential respects and continue to at least try to defend freedom in this hectic and unsettled world in which we live.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

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Canadian GNP is forecast at $62, 500 million, Belgian at $20, 400 million, French at $115, 000 million, Italian at $72, 800 million, the Netherlands at $23, 700 million, the Federal Republic of Germany at $125,000 million, Denmark at $13, 000 million, Norway at $9, 900 million, Sweden at $26, 000 million, the United Kingdom at $86, 800 million, Austrian at $11, 300 million, and Switzerland at $16, 800 million.

January 16, 1968 - Tuesday

Our staff has been wonderfully efficient in following developments in the maneuverings of the Cabinet. They have built up a sort of intelligence system, and it is quite remarkable how forthcoming, on the basis of personal trust and friendship, some of their British counterparts have been in keeping them advised of what is going on behind the scenes. Their reporting seems to me to have been of the highest quality.

This morning Healey sent for Spiers. He gave Ron a letter for Bob McNamara telling him it has been decided to cancel entirely orders for the F-111. Healey, however, managed to save the Phantom, and to refit the aircraft carrier Ark Royal. Battles within the Government have been fierce, and I imagine victors and vanquished will remain hostile to one another.

I telephoned Loulou Slater at San Remo this morning. She had written to E. saying Nelson had been desperately ill, but was now somewhat better. After speaking to her, I had a short conversation with Nelson, who sounded cheery. Actually, she told me he had suffered a series of heart attacks, and his arteriosclerosis complicated matters. They are fearful he will have a brain embolism. I gather his mind is absolutely clear, but he is confined to bed, and, I think, must have had a slight stroke. I do not fully understand why he should be a victim of arteriosclerosis, for his habits of eating and drinking have been unusually moderate. He gave up smoking 30 years ago, when he was 45, so his condition cannot be charged to nicotine and tar. It is a sad case, but he is lucky to have such a devoted wife as Loulou to look after him.

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Harold Macmillan appears to be enjoying a real sunset success in the United States. He will make three major speeches, has already seen the President, and has thrown off, as he so easily does, a few dry comments to the Press. When asked the other day why he had not entered the House of Lords, he answered: 'A lot of people go into a mausoleum, but there is no reason to go prematurely.' When he retired as Prime Minister, he refused the Earldom that is customarily offered. Many people, however, found it surprising for him also to refuse to become a Knight of the Garter, which Winston Churchill, who declined a peerage, did accept.

Charles Flower, the Baltimore Sun representative here, came to see me this morning. A native of Tennessee, he worked on The Sun in Baltimore for eight years before coming to London. I found him congenial, and look forward to seeing him often. His intention was to do a profile on me, but I told him one of his predecessors had already done so -- I think this discouraged him.

Lunched with unwonted speed at the Cafe Royal before going on to the House of Commons to hear the Prime Minister make his major statement on government policy. The House was crowded, the atmosphere one of tenseness. The Prime Minister read his 45-minute exposition with almost no interruptions. Heath made a short reply, as did Jeremy Thorpe. Then followed a question period of half-an-hour. This was comparatively dull, for it soon became evident the big guns were waiting to deliver heavy discharges tomorrow and Thursday. Roy Jenkins will appear on television tonight.

Jack Javits flew in from Germany at noon to hear the Wilson statement. Afterward, I talked to him at the office. In the course of this tour, he visited Israel, where he said the political leaders had definitely decided not to relinquish the occupied territories until a permanent settlement with the Arabs was agreed. He is returning to New York later this afternoon.

It is too early to have any idea of how the Government's program will appeal to the voting population. There is no question that the Prime Minister's prestige has greatly diminished during the last year. As is the case with our own leaders, at home, he is criticized not only for his real shortcomings,

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but for imaginary ones. One critic lately said of him: 'If Harold Wilson had been captain of the liner Titanic on the day of the great North Atlantic disaster, he would probably have tried to reassure the passengers by telling them the ship had only stopped to take on ice.'

In a lighter note, we sent this telegram today to Saigon: 'Wire services last week carried story elephant to be parachuted into Montangards areas to assist special forces. Elephant would be drugged with special British drug. Humane British protesting loudly. Ambassador has been asked receive delegation condemning such cruelty. Air experts London extremely skeptical. Please confirm priority if massive elephant drop pending.'

Since the President lost both his pleas to the Prime Minister (1) not to leave the Persian Gulf, (2) to carry on with the F-111 contract, it will be interesting to hear the White House reaction to today's decisions. My guess is the President will not reproach Wilson when the latter comes to Washington, but the Prime Minister will find himself regarded as a man with whom Lyndon Johnson would not care to go to a water hole. This expression comes from the old days in the West when a great mark of confidence was to have a friend protect you from attack when you went to draw water in enemy Indian country.

Took Kisty Hesketh to dinner tonight at the Cafe Royal. Had a gay dinner, her wit rapier sharp.

January 17, 1968 - Wednesday

Staff Meeting this morning. Heard gloomy comments from around the table on the British defense decisions. All agreed the scheduled departure of British Armed Forces from the Middle East and Far East represented a watershed in U. K. history.

Lunched today at Berry Brothers with Anthony Berry and his partners. For my amusement, they [redacted] brought in their guest book for the famous dinner Ch. Margaux/I [redacted] attended there in 1933 with Maurice Baring, Duff Cooper, Warner Allen, Charles Berry, Major Rudd, André Simon, and others, to the number of about 14. Simon, aged 91, and myself are the only ones now alive. We had today a thoroughly satisfactory meal, starting with avocado

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pear, then mutton (no lamb), vegetables, concluding with a Stilton cheese followed by coffee. The wines were Waldracher 1964 (Moselle), a superlative 1943 Ch. Cheval Blanc, and a magnum of full-bodied Ch. Haut Brion 1918, astonishing in bouquet. All this was topped off by a 1920 Armagnac. I told them, to their envy, I still had some of their cognac Fine Champagne des Heritiers, representing the famous unblended dowry Cognac of 1948 and two other years they had unexpectedly and luckily purchased in France during the early 1930s. I think Berry Brothers habit of serving very plain food with their excellent wines should be adopted by [redacted] others on such occasions.

I went on to the House of Commons to listen to the statement by Roy Jenkins and the answer by Iain McLeod (Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Shadow Cabinet). Jenkins performed his difficult task well, being specially adept in dealing with querulous interruptions. McLeod's style of debating is admirably suited to such controversies. He accepted parts of the program but was devastingly critical about others, particularly on defense matters.

Came back to the office and did some work. Only one resignation from the Government has been tendered. It was from Frank Longford, leader of the House of Lords, who could not stomach the abandonment of the extension of the school age. This is not, however, for the Prime Minister a serious matter, since Longford, although a fine man and universally liked, does not swing real political weight in the country. Denis Healey is perhaps in the most vulnerable position of any Cabinet member, but has decided not to resign his position. If he did, he would sink, at least temporarily, into political oblivion, which would not be to his liking. His record in supporting defense measures now renounced was inconsistent. In the House of Commons on May 15, 1967, he called the F-111 'the whole basis of our policy.' As late as December 18, 1967, he said: 'We do not propose to cancel this aircraft.' He has firmly advocated a Persian Gulf and East of Suez military presence. On June 22, 1964, he said: 'For the next generation the biggest threat to peace is likely to be outside Europe altogether, in those parts of the world like Asia and the Middle East... It's an area where Britain has important obligations, interests and opportunities, as a world trading nation and as a key member of the Commonwealth. I can't think of any role which

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is more in line, both with our great traditions and with the needs of the new world now being born, than to help in keeping the peace in these areas.'

On March 7, 1967, he made a statement to the House of Commons: 'The Gulf is an area of such vital importance, not only to the economy of Western Europe as a whole but also to world peace, that it would be totally irresponsible for us to withdraw our force from the area.'

I dined tonight with the Egremonts and a group who [redacted] attended the Annual Award this evening of the Duff Cooper Memorial Prize for Literature. The others were Sir Fitzroy McLean, Fred Warner (home for a few days from Brussels), Bridget and Robin McEwen, Daphne and Whitney Straight, Kisty Hesketh, Diana Cooper. Most of them went on to the French Embassy, but I returned home, dropping the incomparable Diana at Little Venice.

I [redacted] talked after dinner with Whitney Straight about his Father, Willard, who died in France, while in the U. S. Army, in 1917 or 1918. In the 1920s I often heard Straight referred to by his friends as 'charm personified'. He was also considered brilliant in business. At an early age, after a successful career in China, he became a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York.

January 18, 1968 - Thursday

Went this morning to a Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey for the late Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Holt. It was an impressive ceremony, with lots of drum beating as the Australian flag was carried up the aisle and laid on the high altar. There were almost no vacant places in the vast Abbey. Sir Alexander Downer, Australian High Commissioner, read the Lesson. Mrs. Holt had flown from Australia to be present.

Lunched with Mollie Buccleuch at the Clermont Club. I always love to be with her. While we were in the Drawing Room having a drink, a three-month-old tiger cub belonging to the proprietor, (who has a private zoo in the country), Mr. Aspinall, wandered in and lounged on a sofa. He seemed an amiable little beast. Paul Getty, who was sitting near us, said he had kept a lion cub once in his house until it was six-months-old, after which time its playful habits, together with its then long claws, had made it dangerous as a pet.

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Paul, whose fortune is said to have increased by $100 million in the last year, did not look as if this improvement in his fortunes had filled him with wild pleasure. His expression is always slightly lugubrious, but he was sustaining an animated conversation with his lovely young companion.

Tonight I dined with Alick Downer at Bucks, then went to the House of Commons to hear what was expected to be a hot debate between Reggie Maudling and George Brown.

The visit of Bill Bundy to London, slated for tomorrow night, has involved almost as much preparation as if arrangements were being made for the reception of a Chief of State. Much of this is due to George Brown's desire to see Bill before he calls at 10 Downing Street. We have finally settled upon having Paul Gore-Booth come -- perhaps surreptiously -- to the Residence at 8:00 a.m. to have breakfast with Bundy and myself. Bill will be partially briefed by Paul before he meets Brown at 9:15.

Gossip has it that George is even angrier than usual with the Prime Minister because of some of the decisions recently taken in Cabinet.

I wrote today a letter on behalf of Al Wells in connection with his application for a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship. Al's activities are so ramified that I have on many occasions offered testimonials on his behalf. I dare say I shall have future use for part of what I said in the following letter:

I was puzzled yesterday to read in the newspaper that certain MPs might be advised to 'vote holus-bolus' against certain Parliamentary proposals. I was sufficently intrigued by this word to look it up in a dictionary, from which it was missing. It was finally run to earth in the Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology, which thus defines it:

> 'Holus-bolus: All in a lump; all at once. The earliest evidence is dialect, presumably bolus is latinization of "Whole Bolus", meaning large p[illegible] or clod or lump of earth, or representing presumed Greek "holos bolus" meaning whole lump.'

Today, Bill King sent me this further observation about the expression 'holus-bolus':

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January 18, 1968

Dear Mr. Whiteker:

In connection with your letter of January 9, 1968, to Mr. Alfred W. Wells, 4 Brompton Square, London, S.W. 3, England, concerning his application for a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, Mr. Wells has asked me to write a letter of reference about him. This I gladly do.

I shall not attempt to answer the questions posed by the 'Reference Report on Applicant', that I am returning to you with my name, title and so forth, since I have no familiarity with his abilities and potential as a scientist. Mr. Wells, during his career in the Foreign Service, served for many years with me in Paris, Bonn and London. Throughout this extended period, I had ample, indeed daily, opportunity to form an estimate of his abilities and character. Last year, at the age of 50, he contemplated retiring from the U.S. Foreign Service (in which he had just received a promotion in grade) in order to satisfy his long cherished ambition of becoming an architect and town planner.

I strongly encouraged him in this design. He had a fine record in the Foreign Service, and had become eligible for a retirement pension. It seemed to me, if he postponed his decision, it would be a mistake, for it was better to make this alteration in his professional life while he was still young and vigorous.

Roy A. Whiteker, Esq.,
Associate Director of Fellowships,
National Research Council,
National Academy of Sciences,
2101 Constitution Avenue,
Washington, D.C. 20418.

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Therefore, he did resign, and has been following courses here at the School of Architecture of the Architectural Association, which is affiliated with London University. This fall, he will commence two years of study in the Planning Department of the Architectural Association, leading to a Master's Degree, and will specialize in tropical town planning. Since his program of study has been determined by you to be eligible for support within the framework of the National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship program, I hope he may be successful in obtaining a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship.

I esteem this applicant highly. He is a man of the highest character, unusually diligent and serious about his work, competent, imaginative, with an extraordinary gift for getting along with people. I have seldom met anyone so completely unselfish; his strongest desire, it has often seemed to me, is to be helpful to others and to subordinate his own interests to those of his family and friends. He is a delightful companion, and I unqualifiedly believe the assistance and prestige he would derive from such a Fellowship would substantially enhance his prospects for a deserved success in the fields of activity he has selected.

Respectfully yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

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"Eric Partridge in his Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English' points out that the expression is probably schoolboy slang, originating about 1840, and used by Hughes in 'Tom Brown's School Days' (1840) and by Wilkie Collins in 'The Moonstone' later.

"Partridge says that in 'The Moonstone' there is the line, 'He put the silver back holus-bolus (meaning 'entirely') in her pocket."

I had an enjoyable dinner with Alick Downer. We ate the old favorites -- shrimp omelet and Golden Plover. I like my colleague more than almost anyone else in the Diplomatic Corps. He is sympathetic, wise, courageous, agreeable, with nothing narrow in his outlook on world affairs. He minces no words about his disapproval of the British decision to withdraw militarily from the Far East. He does not base his objections on probable unfavorable repercussions in his own country, but on the broader view of global policies. He thinks British neglect of the area will result in instability there, whereas, if the Government had carried out its pledges, the countries affected would have had time to readjust themselves to the failure of a British presence. Downer was a great friend of Holt, the late Prime Minister. He esteemed him highly, but also thinks well of his successor, with whom he has long been associated. Downer has no political ambitions, he has bought a country place in England, and, having been educated here, feels almost as much at home in Britain as in Australia. He takes great pride in the historical achievements of this country, and feels both bitter and sad over its announced relinquishment of many of its responsibilities. He likes Healey, but considers as a point of honor he should have resigned.

After dinner we went to the House of Commons, where Reggie Maudling had just commenced his speech. I thought it the best presentation I have heard in the course of this fascinating debate. He was answered by George Brown, who did his best to present a persuasive case. Brown was unflustered, emphatic, temperate, reasonable, but was in a position of having to renege on many of his past declarations of principle. The House was, on the whole, in a quiet mood, its members fully aware of the gravity of what they were discussing.

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January 19, 1968. Friday.

Congressman Long, Democrat of Maryland, came to see me this morning. We had a long talk. I was much impressed by him. I know few of the members of the Maryland delegation in Congress, but of those I have met I would rank Long, Mathias, and Joe Tydings worthy of inclusion in any legislative body.

To my joy, E. returned today half recovered from her bout of influenza. She will have to spend another couple of days in bed.

I gave a small lunch for Halsted and DeeDee Van Der Poel, who have come here for a few days from Rome. He is a trustee and benefactor of St. Stephen's School there, in which Nicky is a student. The others were Ginnie and Henry Pleasants, and Diana Phipps. The number of six is an ideal one for roundtable conversation, in which we engaged uninterruptedly for two-and-a-half hours. Halsted has done much for art and archeology in Italy, but says he has been obstructed at every turn by the parochial attitude of the Italian Government which, unwilling or unable itself to finance such projects, seems to resent efforts of foreigners to supplement their own inadequate endeavors. I asked him about the obelisk supposedly interred under the pavement of Piazza Navona. Much has been written about this in the newspapers over a period of years. He said he thought it unquestionable that the obelisk was indeed there, as it has been for hundreds of years. Part of it projects under the foundations of the magnificent Brazilian Embassy. The Italian Government, according to him, have no intention of appropriating the money necessary to extract it.

Henry Pleasants appears to have adjusted himself perfectly to life in London. Since he is deservedly considered one of the great music critics of the world, he has found the atmosphere here thoroughly favorable to his interests.

We had a communication today about the Vietnam elephant question in these terms:

Bill Bundy came in to spend the night, arriving at the Residence about 11:00 o'clock. Although he must have been uncommonly weary, he sat up late to discuss the conversations he will have tomorrow with British officials.

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I have for many years stored in the wine cellar in Washington some of the glass products of Maurice Marinot, purchased in Paris in 1926 and 1928. I had a letter the other day from his daughter asking whether I still had them, and also inquiring about pieces in the possession of a Mary Churchill and a Madame Vanderbilt. She wanted this information in connection with a catalogue she is preparing on her Father's products. I sent her this answer:

Bill has imperative instructions to tell the Prime Minister that he must not, for obvious reasons, hold himself out as an intermediary on Vietnam between us and the USSR. He will brief the Prime Minister in general terms about the conditions we are proposing through a highly Secret channel to Hanoi. Bill said he is undecided as to whether this exercise may or may not be productive, but we are pursuing it with pertinacity. Bundy said his father-in-law, Dean Acheson, is at Antigua, where Alice and he had kindly invited E. and me to stay with them, working on his memoirs. The present installment will cover his most constructive and exciting years at the State Department, and will be ready for publication next spring.

Scotty Reston called me from Washington today to say his son, Richard, was in London with his wife Jodie. Richard is a correspondent in Moscow, but came to London a couple of weeks ago because of his wife's having some sort of bowel obstruction. I promised to see what I could do about helping them. I called Richard, found his wife was being attended by two doctors, who have taken X-rays, were giving her presumably violent purges, but with no results. I heartily recommended she see Miss MacInnes, an expert on all such internal affairs. After much parleying back and forth, necessary because of protocol attaching to the medical profession, which means, in short, that one cannot forsake the ministrations of ineffective doctors except with their consent, she finally wangled an appointment with Margaret MacInnes.

Shortly after going to bed, at an early hour Saturday morning, I was telephoned by an American woman working in London to try to locate the boyfriend of a [redacted] girl friend of hers who has disappeared somewhere in the Austrian Tyrol. I have a good many odd calls of this kind, and try to cooperate as best I can. In this case, however, curiosity

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Captive Animals Protection Society

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18th January 1968

The American Ambassador,
American Embassy,
Grosvenor Square,
London S.W.1

Your Excellency,

The above Society is concerned at the suggestion that the American Government proposes to bring elephants by helicopter or 'plane and parachute them into S.Vietnam to clear forestry.

A talk by a zoologist on the BBC last week explained why this operation would be both cruel to the elephants and dangerous to the community. These animals have not the body muscles which enable the canine and feline species to land on their feet. The drop of the huge tonnage in weight of an elephant would force it to roll over with likely damage to the head, body and legs, if it did not die of shock in the fall.

There is the further risk in the danger of the animal going berserk with the result that it would have to be shot. It seems to us that machinery could as well do the work required and would be no heavier to land if brought by air than an elephant.

We trust that on humane grounds you will bring representations to bear on your Government from animal welfare societies in this country to withdraw the suggestion that elephants be used for this purpose in S.Vietnam.

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretary

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January 19, 1968

You must forgive me for answering your letter of January 15, 1968, in English, but my knowledge of French is too imperfect for me to answer you satisfactorily in your beautiful language. I was most interested to hear from you.

I saw last year, at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the objects created by your Father that you had so generously given to that Museum. I am also delighted to hear that you are engaged in making a catalogue of the complete works of your talented Father.

I regret that it is impossible for me to furnish you the information you have requested about the height and other descriptive remarks on those works of his that are in my possession.

You are correct in stating that I did buy nine pieces of his 'Verreries' between 1926 and 1938 from the Galerie Hebrard in Paris. I was a great admirer of his work, and have so continued to be.

Unfortunately, when I came here I put these objects in a place of security in Washington, D.C., together with many other things from my house there, so that until I return home permanently -- which will not be for an indefinite time -- I have no way of gaining access to what is in storage, nor can anyone do it for me. Even in my own case, it would require a very large undertaking to find and separate these works of art from masses of furniture with which they are packed.

Mademoiselles Florence Marinot,
40 Boulevard Victor Hugo,
10 Troyes, Aube, France.

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I have never sold or given away any of these pieces, and my recollection is that I possess, as you have stated, nine of them. I also feel sure that, from your description, they are the ones about which you have written me.

As respects the other collectors, namely Mary Churchill and Madame Vanderbilt, there is nothing I can do about the latter case. The Madame Vanderbilt of whom you speak was even in the late 1920s an elderly lady who spent a great deal of her time in Paris, and who died many years ago, leaving no descendants of that name. I fear you will find it quite impossible to trace what happened to those works of your Father once in her possession.

With regard to Mary Churchill, I know only one person of that name, who is the daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, but would have been a young child in 1929. I am, however, writing to her (Mrs. Christopher Soames) and asking whether she could possibly identify the Mary Churchill of whom you speak.

I am sorry not to be more helpful to you. I consider your Father was a very great artist, and I have every inclination to be as helpful as I can.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

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impelled me to ask the pleasant voiced, obviously troubled, enquirer why she thought the U. S. Embassy in London would be useful in this affair. She said her reasoning was we should have jurisdiction for the missing young man had lived for a time in London before setting out on his Austrian voyage. We will turn this over to our Embassy in Vienna.

January 20, 1968 - Saturday

Paul Gore-Booth appeared this morning to breakfast with Bill Bundy and myself at the witching hour of 8:00 o'clock. He wanted to get the pitch of what Bundy had been charged to say to the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister. Paul is extremely useful in such matters, always being intelligent, sympathetic, and anxious to smooth out difficulties. At 9:15, Bundy, Bill Chapin, and myself called on George Brown at 2 Carlton Gardens. The Secretary of State had in attendance Donald Murray, Donald Maitland, and Denis Greenhill. Bill expounded what he was authorized to say to the Prime Minister. George, as a result of his recent conversations in Washington, had a thorough grasp of the situation. Somewhat to Bill's surprise, he also had been told in secret by Dean Rusk the name of the foreign power which is serving as a means of communication between ourselves and Hanoi.

From there, we went over to 10 Downing Street, entering unobserved through the Cabinet offices. There were no correspondents or observers apparent in the vicinity, nor had anyone recognized Bundy at the airport.

In the Cabinet room, we found, with the Prime Minister, Burke Trend, Michael Halls, Michael Palliser, Denis Greenhill and Donald Murray.

Bill made it emphatically evident to Harold Wilson that we expected him not to hold himself out as an intermediary between ourselves and the USSR. He did say we would welcome his taking up the question of the activities of the ICC in Cambodia, and also in exploring what the Soviets might have in mind in case we arrived at the conference table. Wilson seemed to take this in good part, and in his usual informed way discussed the present state of negotiations in the light of what is referred to as 'The San Antonio Doctrine'. No reference was made to the channel, nor do I think George Brown will inform him of his knowledge of it. I am familiar

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with it, thanks to Bundy. There was some criticism on the Prime Minister's part of how he considered we had let him down last February during the Kosygin visit. Bundy defended our position, but I have always thought much of the confusion was caused by a lack of liaison between State and the White House during that period. As a result, the British lost all confidence in Walt Rostow, whose interventions were moderately violent, and at the time seemed to me overly laden with emotion.

After an hour-and-a-half of conversation, we went for a short time to the Embassy, whence Bundy despatched some telegrams, then returned to 10 Downing Street for lunch with the same people we had been closeted with this morning. The Government Hospitality whizzes provided an excellent meal; thereafter, the Prime Minister discoursed frankly about his own political troubles, and made sharp and knowedgeable comments on American domestic policies.

Bill expressed the view that Rockefeller would be the most formidable candidate the Republicans could present, believing the President would have a comparatively easy time if faced with any other Republican nominee. He said the President's popularity was on the upgrade, and he would be reelected.

If Wilson is downcast, as he might well be, by the fierce attacks made on him from within his own Party, as well as the opposition, he gave no sign of it. His demeanor was calm, his language restrained, except when he talked of the American and British Press, both of which he considers irresponsible and malevolent.

Back at the office, there were more telegrams to be [redacted] Bundy left for the airport, bound for Washington.

I have a sincere admiration for Bill; he is in thoro[redacted] of his responsibilities and an excellent expositor.

In the wake of these stirring conversations, I was prepared for an evening of relaxation. This was not to be realized, for Dean Rusk telephoned from Washington to ask me to inform the Prime Minister, in response to a query [redacted]ndy, that we would prefer him not to raise with the Soviets the questi[redacted]ir supplying armaments to the North Vietnamese in the event negotiations got underway. He said it would be preferable to keep any such

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talks on a bilateral basis between us and the Soviets.

Dean also asked me to send him a private letter about the recent Cabinet contentions.

January 21, 1968 - Sunday

Telegrams this morning covered a myriad of topics, including the machinations of Makarios in Cyprus, the plight of the white mercenaries in Rwanda, the political complications in Israel, Jordan and the UAR, the activities of the Soviets in the Yemen, the reactions in the Far East to British proposals for military withdrawal, and heaven knows what else.

In addition, there was a long telegram from the President to Tommy Thompson in Moscow instructing him to inform Kosygin, or, if he was unavailable, Gromyko, of our desire to tamp down on increased armaments production and deliveries. I was to repeat this to the Prime Minister.

Michael Palliser came to the house this afternoon. I gave him the President's message, and also had a good talk with him on a variety of other subjects. I trust this man unreservedly. He has been seconded to 10 Downing Street from the Foreign Office, and in him the Prime Minister has a jewel.

Tonight, or last night, we saw on television, one of the six episodes of 'A Portrait of a Lady', by Henry James. In respect to televising literary works with popular appeal, the British seem to me far ahead of ourselves. The performance was masterly, as latterly has been the case both with 'The Forsyte Saga' and 'Vanity Fair'.

January 22, 1968 - Monday

I spent most of the morning talking to Pete Skoufis and Stan Cleveland about the order we have received to recommend by April 1 a ten-percent cut of personnel working within the jurisdiction of this Embassy. Once this has been done, we will be informed of further curtailments. Our internal problem, in this respect, will be one of morale. During my term of duty here, the number of our employees has declined from 900 to 700. The State Department representatives engaged in program work are a small proportion of our total strength. One must estimate that at all times, due to local and home leave, as well as illness, twenty percent of our American employees are out of combat.

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We have further word on the elephants in Vietnam. The British laboratory which makes appropriate tranquilizers has informed us it cannot ship this material to South Vietnam without a narcotics permit.

This morning, I also received from the Horsenden Secondary Boys' School in England this letter of remonstrance, only one of many currently coming to the Embassy:

My dear friend, Chester Beatty, died in Monte Carlo yesterday at the age of 92. He is the only man on whom Ireland has ever conferred honorary citizenship. Although generally known as a supremely successful businessman and great collector, especially of oriental manuscripts, his personality was even more striking than any of his known achievements. I have often thought of him as the last of the buccaneers. He possessed charm to an exceptional degree.

Aside from criticism of our proposal to parachute elephants into Vietnam, some of the animal loving people here are now aroused over an incident reporting that a Staff Sergeant at the US Air Base at Mildenhall chained his dog to the back of his car and drove it at the rate of 40 miles an hour in order to discourage the dog from chasing automobiles. One of the letters sent me on the subject included the paragraph: "Anglo-Saxons may be peculiar people but their love of animals and their abhorrence of cruelty must be known to all of you." The writer obviously does not share the views of President de Gaulle about Americans also being Anglo-Saxons.

Henry Simmons, of Newsweek, came to see me this morning. He said they expect to do a cover story on the recent British economic proposals. I am inclined to think his pessimism over the short term may be correct, but his opinions about ultimate recuperation too pessimistic. This country is still rich in people of character and resources of many kinds. It has, however, suffered severely from governmental mismanagement which, regardless of party, cannot be corrected in a period of a few months. Their abdication of a world role has depressed the citizens, but has not seemed to have stirred up great popular resentment. In Britain, as far as elections are concerned, foreign policy is of minor interest compared with the individual sense of well-being, or the contrary.

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Letter received from Form 1 G, Horsenden Secondary Boys' School, Horsenden Lane, North, Greenford, Middlesex, dated January 19, 1968

Your Excellency:

We have read in the newspapers about the parachuting of elephants into Vietnam.

We think this is cruel and unfair to the elephants. We know that you have bulldozers which would be better for jungle clea ng.

It is possible that an elephant may be killed by a stray bullet but bulldozers need only spare parts to keep them going.

We are concerned about the possibility of an elephant breaking its legs on landing.

We hope that your government will think again.

We are,
your excellency's obedient
servants:

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[redacted]

The Prime Minister's resentment over his bad press is justified, in that few publications have refrained from denouncing him as being clever but unreliable. He left with his party this morning at 8:00 o'clock for Moscow.

I had a long talk with Halsted van der Poel this afternoon. His family have large interests in Union Carbide, but, since he is not himself active in business, he spends about half his time in Italy and the other half at home.

January 23, 1968 - Tuesday

Mr. Nicholson, President of Coca Cola, came to see me this morning. We have a slight bond, since [redacted] one of his children many years ago attended the McJannette Camp at Talloire in France during the same summer session when two of our young were there. I was much taken with Mr. Nicholson. He is from Atlanta, Georgia, natural habitat of anyone important in his Company. His Father was once [redacted] Chairman of it. He has delightful manners, and we found we have many friends in common, including Jim Farley, and Bob Woodruff, now about 80, but still the dominant figure, as he has been for decades, in Coca Cola.

We had messages last night informing us of the unfortunate accident to a B-52 in Greenland. It crashed in Thule Bay, killing at least one crewman; another is missing, but the remaining five parachuted to safety. Unfortunately, this bomber was carrying four hydrogen bombs. Although they were not triggered to explode, and will not be dangerous, I imagine the same furor will arise over this incident as happened in Spain after a similar occurrence. Already we are receiving protests at the Embassy. One telegram to me reads: "Strongly protest irresponsible fooling about with bombs which could melt Artic ice and flood civilisation."

Lunched at Bucks, where I fell into conversation with Mr. J. Michael Beecham. It was gratifying to hear him speak so warmly of the assistance rendered him by Jim Griffin, our Treasury Attache, in connection with difficult American taxation problems affecting his British company.

The U. S. bad luck yesterday over the B-52 bomber in Greenland has been followed today by a more serious misadventure. One of our naval intelligence vessels, unarmed, but equipped [redacted] novel electronic devices,

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was surrounded in international waters off North Korea by North Korean patrol boats. Our craft was boarded and conducted to a hostile port, where, no doubt, a thorough examination will be made of her highly classified apparatus. Except for a terse announcement [redacted] by the Pentagon this afternoon, this is all we yet know of the matter.

The Rothermeres asked us for dinner tonight at Warwick House to meet Ted Heath. E. is still recovering from flu, so she could not go. I picked up Diana Cooper, who, like myself, had not been in this beautiful house for many years. The guests did not seem to me to be, for the most part, people who would particularly interest Heath. Amongst others, there were Mr. and Mrs. Cecil King, Vere Harmsworth (Esmond Rothermere's son) and wife, Lord and Lady Chelsea, Lady Waverley, Lord and Lady Tavistock, the Sitwells, and one or two others. I had a pleasant seat at dinner between Lady Rothermere and Mrs. King. I like Mrs. King immensely; she is intelligent, charming, full of enterprise and good sense. Her chief interests seem to be in music and hospital work. Our hostess, a Texan, [redacted] seems remarkably youthful for one who has produced seven children, the last born in 1967 when her husband was almost 70. She looks about half his age, but has rejuvenated him, for he appears young and blissfully happy, as does she.

Cecil King predicted the collapse within two or three months of the Labour Government attempts to restore the economy. Ted Heath thinks the Wilson-Jenkins program not nearly tough enough to bring about the results desired.

The interior of Warwick House is the best I have seen in any of the remaining large private houses in London. The pictures are not magnificent, but are of high quality and of great decorative appeal, as is the furniture.

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January 24, 1968 - Wednesday

I sent off this letter to Dean Rusk:

Afterward, I went with Harry Hall to Olympia to look at the train on which American electronic equipment is to be carried to key cities in Great Britain. This undertaking, aside from machines on display, was remarkably well arranged. Three of the seven cars had been emptied of seats and remodeled as exhibition space, whilst the others were fitted up for entertainment and transportation of exhibitors. The railway carriages and the siding were crowded with people, at least half of whom appeared to be photographers taking miles of photographs and films destined, I suppose, for scrap-baskets. I was photographed in almost every stance, including much shaking of hands with the Diesel engine driver and the engine inspector. It was a chummy occasion, enlivened by a plentiful supply of another good American product, Paul Masson champagne. These electronic devices are really extraordinary. A comely blond seated in front of one of them asked me the date of my birth. I had scarcely revealed it when she popped into my hand a slip showing that I had lived 25, 547 days, and was born -- which I had not previously known -- on a Saturday. She also gave me a little poem, running:

"Monday's child is fair of face
Tuesday's child is full of grace
Wednesday's child is full of woe
Thursday's child has far to go
Friday's child is loving and giving
Saturday's child works hard for its living
But the child that is born on the Sabbath day
is bonny and blythe and good and gay."

I came back to the office before going to Bucks, where I lunched with Daphne Straight. She has been intent upon buying a sofa table, so after eating, we made a rapid tour of Bluett, Kerin, and John Sparks. It was I who made our only commitment, the purchase of still another blue and white K'ang Shi beaker at Bluetts. I think, however, we almost achieved our objective, for both Kerin and Sparks have promised to line up some things for her. I am devoted to Daphne.

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January 23, 1968

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Dear Dean:

In connection with our telephone conversation the other day, I enclose herewith an article from last Sunday's Telegraph, which I think might interest you. I believe the statements made in it are generally correct and may answer substantially the questions you had in mind.

I would like to add the following comments representing, I believe, rather accurately what took place, although they are merely side lights on the article.

Roy Jenkins had his way with the Cabinet, and subsequently in the Parliament, for most of the measures he originally proposed. To accomplish this, he needed the stout support of the Prime Minister. Since Jenkins was a devoted follower of Gaitskell and is believed never to have been on especially good terms with the Prime Minister, the concordance of the two of them in this enterprise was unusual. If it fails, Jenkins may well find himself the sacrificial goat; if it succeeds, he will be ascribed considerable credit for it, but the political effect will be to bolster up the Prime Minister, whose most serious potential rival in the Party is Jenkins.

Jenkins is an excellent speaker and debater, with wide-ranging intellectual interests and knowledge, a man of character and conviction, a successful author, who probably has more personal friends in the Conservative Party than any other Labour politician. He is sometimes accused of being too enamored of luxurious living, and of leading a type of social life considered

The Honorable
Dean Rusk,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

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anathema by traditional Labourites. I think this accusation unfair, for he is a convinced Socialist, although not a subscriber to many of its outmoded dogmas. He is gregarious, a good conversationalist, uncommonly attractive to pretty women.

Whether he will prove to be an "Iron Chancellor" remains to be seen. The measures he has sponsored indicate he has political courage, but they may not be sufficiently far-reaching to remedy the present situation.

He has never been an East of Suez man, opposed the purchase of the F-111s, and is probably the most effective protagonist of Britain's confining its military activities largely to Europe and the protection of these Islands. He and Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade, are the most promising ex-Gaitskellites in the Cabinet.

George Brown might once have been included in that category, but his personal eccentricities have, I think, deprived him of any chance of gaining future Party leadership. Crosland is an able man, but not as appealing or dominat[illegible] figure as Jenkins.

The most vigorous opponent of the Prime Minister and Jenkins in the prolonged Cabinet contentions was Denis Healey. He has no political following, but through ability, eloquence, and force of belief nearly carried the day against his opponents. Since his failure, there have been many demands for him to resign as the only honorable course open to him. He has refused to do so, giving various rationales for staying on. Had he resigned, he would have been relegated to a position where his political future would be unpromising. As it is, it is still widely believed that if George Brown dropped out, Healey would replace him as Foreign Secretary.

George Brown emerged from this ordeal fairly well. He is popular throughout the country and in the House of Commons; if Wilson discharged him from the Cabinet, the Prime Minister would be taking a dangerous step. There is no secret here about the personal dislike Wilson and Brown entertain for each other. George is indiscreet in talking about it and showing it. Wilson is, as far as I know, invariably careful not to display his feelings on the subject.

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Although there were many other parts of the Cabinet decisions that gave rise to strong antagonisms, such as prescription charges, and the extension of the school age, the greatest battle was over the F-111. Both Brown and Healey, and some of those supporting them, realized this issue was not only a military one, but was intimately related to the future of British foreign policy. To lose it, they argued, would signify the abandonment by Britain of any global role or influence. Although they succeeded in stretching out by nine months the date of final retirement from the Middle East and Far East, saved the Phantom order, and obtained authority to refit the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, they suffered a defeat which will leave lasting scars and resentments.

The Labour Party was once split down the middle, or even divided into three sections. Today it is slashed every which way, and its cohesiveness has been seriously impaired. Nevertheless, it is still capable of presenting a fairly united front to the opposition. It is difficult to imagine Harold Wilson being forced to give up his leadership unless the country is faced with national near-ruin, such as would be the case if there were another devaluation.

I take a skeptical view of whether the Government measures are sufficient and can become effective in time to remedy the economic and financial situation here. On the other hand, the country is rich in human resources, and the character of the people is such that I feel sure they will eventually overcome their present difficulties. The way things are going, they will not, however, again be, as far as I can presently foresee, the stout and useful allies on whom we have often depended for support.

I am also enclosing a memorandum from Ron Spiers that may be of interest to you, although most of what he reports was covered in telegrams. This memorandum should have only most limited circulation.

I look forward to seeing you in Washington during the Prime Minister's visit. With warmest regards, I am

Ever yours,

David Bruce

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EMBASSY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 23, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE AMBASSADOR

FROM: DM - Ronald I. Spiers

SUBJECT: Cabinet Lineups on F-111 and Far East Withdrawal

You asked for a note indicating what I had found out on the question of who voted what way in the Cabinet on defense cuts.

As I told you after I saw Mr. Healey on January 9 and 16, he had told me that the three crucial sessions of the Cabinet on defense cuts took place on January 4, January 12 and January 15.

On January 4 the basic decision had been made to get out of Singapore/Malaysia and the Gulf by March 31, 1971. Healey, Brown and Thomson had argued for a later date (no earlier than 1972) although, according to Healey, "the big majority" wanted to get out by March 31, 1970. The March 31, 1971 decision was explicitly subject to review in the light of the trips taken by Brown to Washington, Roberts to the Gulf and Thomson to the Far East. Foley, the Minister for the Royal Navy, told me however that the leeway would be no more than six months or so.

At this meeting Healey felt that he had done well on the F-111 issue and that he had "almost won it." However at that session the Prime Minister apparently gave the first indication in Cabinet that he thought the F-111 should go. Nevertheless Healey was still fairly confident about winning on the F-111 with perhaps a reduction in the aircraft order of 10 to 15.

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At the meeting on January 12 a vote was taken on the F-111 and Healey lost it 9-11. He said the nine, whom he named, had been a hard core throughout and that he felt between January 12 and January 15 that he could pick up enough of the "floaters" who had not participated in the January 12 vote to keep the order. It was at this point that his office called me about the possibility of a letter from the President to be received in time for the January 15 meeting. On January 16 Healey told me that he had lost the battle (London 5544) by a vote of 10-12 and that therefore Jenkins, supported by the PM, had prevailed on cancellation. Healey, however, gave me the impression that as a quid pro quo he, Brown and Thomson had succeeded in getting the Far East and Gulf withdrawal dates postponed to December 31, 1971, a delay of nine months. (From what Foley told me I would have expected this to happen anyway in the light of Lee's trip and the adverse reactions Brown had secured in Washington and Thomson in the Far East.)

Healey said that the nine who had always been with him in the Cabinet votes included Brown, Thomson, Callaghan, Stewart, Gunter, Marsh and Ross. I think he also said Crosland but I am not sure about the latter. He was particularly bitter about one member who I think from the context of his remarks was Peter Shore who apparently was one of the "floaters" who had spoken up in favor of the F-111 but who, when it came to the vote, said that despite this he would "go along with the Prime Minister."

Healey told me that the most difficult issue in the Cabinet had been the deferral in the rise of the school leaving age and that the F-111 had in fact been Wilson's sacrificial goat to gain acceptance of Jenkins' recommendation on this issue.

He said that he himself had supported Jenkins all the way down the line on the civil cuts he had recommended to the Cabinet.

CLOSE-UP inquiry by IAN WALLER

RELUCTANT RETREAT

Thirty hours that ended a Premier's supremacy

WHEN the Prime Minister stood up in the Commons on Tuesday to announce the Government's economy plans he not only spelt out the end of Britain's role as a world power and the slaughtering of some of Labour's "sacred cows"; he also implicitly confessed that his own personal domination of the Cabinet had come to an end.

For the harsh but inescapable fact is that the policy statement was only his by adoption. It was, in fact, drafted by the new Chancellor, Roy Jenkins, and accepted by Mr. Wilson in December: put to an astonished Cabinet on January 4, to emerge almost unchanged after 30 hours discussion last Monday.

This was by any standards a remarkable *tour de force* for a single Minister to achieve in six weeks and, even if forced on the Cabinet by events—the aftermath of devaluation—it reflected Mr. Jenkins' long-held convictions: that Britain's future role lies in Europe, and that there must be selectivity in the Welfare State.

It also turned upside down almost everything that the Prime Minister had based his policies on since 1964—not least that stirring but perhaps by now best forgotten "East of Suez" speech by Mr. Wilson to Labour M.P.s on June 15, 1966.

But, having said all that, it is also equally true that Mr. Jenkins could never have got his way without Mr. Wilson's tactical skill and astute Cabinet chairmanship. Once convinced, the Prime Minister has all the zeal of a religious convert for a new found cause.

A partnership of mutual convenience and necessity, if not of affection, was thus formed, and very formidable it could be if it holds. But for Mr. Wilson partnership means a great change.

To understand the full significance of last week's statement one has to go back to devaluation day on Nov. 19. After all his past pledges, the Prime Minister could scarcely bring himself to believe devaluation had happened, and this produced a paralysis in Government comparable to that which followed the failure of the Common Market negotiations under the Macmillan Government in 1962. The economy measures announced on devaluation day were soon shown to be inadequate and ill thought out. Meanwhile, the gold rush and the attack on the dollar were an unexpected complication.

When Roy Jenkins took over as Chancellor on Nov. 27 he had never even seen any of the Cabinet's economic committees. He had to start from scratch at a moment of crisis.

By mid-December he had established two basic points: first that the November measures were inadequate, and secondly that the Government's domestic spending was escalating almost out of control. It had to be stopped. And the drain on Britain's overseas earnings, the £400 million in Government spending overseas largely on defence and aid, had to be halted.

The central strategy of the new economic policy—abandonment of the East of Suez role and cuts in social service spending at home—were discussed between Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Wilson in mid-December.

By December 18 (the day of the South African arms row in the Cabinet) basic agreement between the two men had been reached and Mr. Wilson used his statement in the Commons that afternoon to prepare the country for what was coming: "Nothing is categorical" he said.

DECEMBER 27: Operation Axe began at Downing Street when Ministers carried out a survey of possible economies. Mr. Wilson then took the midnight sleeper from Paddington to Penzance for a few days' holiday in the Scilly Isles.

JANUARY 3: Back in London, the Premier and Mr. Jenkins retired to the N.E.D.C. the target the Government had set itself: a £1,000 million shift in resources to exports during the next three years.

JANUARY 4: At 10 a.m. the key ministers—Mr. Brown, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Healey and Mr. Thompson—went to Downing St.: 45 minutes later they were joined by another five, including two who were to play a crucial role in the weeks ahead: Richard Crossman, Leader of the House—and Left-winger turned peacemaker, and Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade who, with Mr. Jenkins, are the two leading ex-Gaitskellites in the Cabinet, but also opponents of the East of Suez policy.

The Cabinet met that afternoon at 3 p.m. and sat for four-and-a-half hours. It heard for the first time the wide range of the economy proposals. Non-Cabinet ministers in charge of spending departments were called in to listen, but not to speak—so they would see the whole picture.

Six key Cabinets

Jan. 4: Cabinet meets for 4 hrs. 25 mins. after 3hr. meeting of senior Ministers in the morning.

Jan. 5: Full Cabinet from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Jan. 9: Cabinet meets for 3 hrs. 20 mins.

Jan. 11: Cabinet meets for nearly 3 hrs.

Jan. 12. Cabinet meets for 2 hrs. before lunch and from 2.30 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. (6¼ hrs. in all).

Jan. 15: Cabinet meets for 7½ hrs. and approves final statement.

At one point Barbara Castle was heard to complain about the lack of even a cup of tea to keep them going. But as Asquith—so it is believed—first discovered there is nothing like hunger and thirst to curb Ministerial tongues, and no refreshments were forthcoming.

The scale of the cuts undoubtedly took Ministers aback, but with the possibility of getting rid of the East of Suez commitments the domestic cuts were at least slightly more palatable. There was, too, a sense of fairness: all departmental interests were affected with the exception of one or two very special sacred cows: agriculture (as an import saver), industrial and regional development, overseas and hospital buildings and added later no doubt as a sweetener for Jennie Lee, arts and drama.

The two issues that dominated the Cabinet right to the very end were the F-111 aircraft — shorthand for Britain's future role in the world—and the school leaving age.

Prescription charges, in spite of Jennie Lee's off-the-record protests, aroused little feeling, particularly once the Health Minister, Kenneth Robinson, came forward with a scheme to eliminate the unpopularity of making patients refund payments.

The same was true of family allowances. The principle of selectivity was conceded last autumn when Peggy Herbison resigned.

It was education that divided the Cabinet most deeply and on Left v. Right lines—although for the reverse of the doctrinal reasons one might expect.

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It was the underprivileged—those whose education had been cut—who fought hardest to retain the higher leaving age. They also happened to be Right wingers, men like Jim Callaghan, Ray Gunter and George Brown, joined by two former Education Ministers Anthony Crosland and Michael Stewart and, an unexpected rebel, Lord Longford.

It was the intellectual Left, Mrs. Castle, Anthony Greenwood, Richard Crossman and Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who appeared to be either indifferent or in favour of the change.

Ironically the weakest defender of all was the Education Minister, Patrick Gordon Walker, whose long preamble justifying the cut produced a sense of nausea amongst his colleagues. "Salving his conscience without the guts to be firm either way" was one comment.

Thirty hours of Cabinet argument shows up, like war or disaster, the real calibre of men and women. There was Anthony Greenwood cutting as feeble a figure as Gordon Walker; Barbara Castle, fighting with all the passionate intensity of a woman guarding her own—in this case her roads programme—and oblivious to all other arguments; and Anthony Crosland, who showed himself to be shrewd and tough; Peter Shore loyally reflecting his master's views.

But the most fundamental issue was, of course, the F-111, and this dominated the first part of the Cabinet's discussions. Mr. Jenkins confronted the Cabinet at the outset with the need for a fundamental policy change: withdrawal into Europe.

The Opposition came largely from the Defence Minister, Denis Healey, and the Foreign Secretary, George Brown. But the former's arguments were short-circuited at the outset: if, as Mr. Jenkins and others argued, the commitments were being cut, he had no right to argue about the hardware being slashed too.

JANUARY 5: The final decisions in principle had by now been made. Mr. Brown went off to Japan on a prearranged visit, calling on his way back for talks in Washington with Dean Rusk; George Thomson went to Singapore, Australia and New Zealand; Goronwy Roberts to the Persian Gulf, where only two months before he had been assuring the rulers of a British presence for many years ahead.

Meanwhile the alarm bells had begun to ring elsewhere. In Singapore Lee Kuan Yew was deeply suspicious. In Washington on December 29 Commonwealth journalists were called to the State Department to be told of the United States Government's anxiety about what might be happening in London.

The nub of it was that America, already preoccupied with the Vietnam war, was in no mood to fill any vacuums the British might leave in the Indian Ocean.

The prospect of a British withdrawal from the Gulf had apparently not even dawned on the State Department.

Robert McNamara, the Defence Secretary, backed up Dean Rusk's argument at a lunch in the British Embassy and also urged his own special interest: the F-111. On January 10 Mr. Brown arrived in Chicago on the way back from Tokyo in a tense state—he hired a jet air taxi to take him to Washington in order to save time, although there were in fact three connecting commercial flights.

Simultaneously Sir Paul Gore Booth, the Foreign Office permanent Secretary, arrived in Washington to brief Mr. Brown on what had transpired in the Cabinet during his absence, and to tell him of the reception Mr. Thomson and Mr. Roberts had received on their missions.

JANUARY 11: Mr. Brown left Washington to be intercepted at New York airport with a telephone call from President Johnson—at the L.B.J. ranch over last weekend the President sent a personal message to Mr. Wilson urging reconsideration of the British policy.

But already he had received news of the decision to cancel the F-111—it was sent on Jan. 12, the day Mr. Brown got back to the Cabinet.

While the emissaries had been abroad the Cabinet had concentrated on domestic issues, although Mr. Healey fought to the end for some of his F-111s. He accepted the East of Suez withdrawal but argued for some at least of the planes to provide an effective deterrent force within Europe.

JANUARY 15: It was here on the final day that the Cabinet came closest to dividing over the F-111s and education. But in the final analysis the balance was tipped, as so often is the case in Cabinet arguments, by Ministers not directly involved—such as the Lord Chancellor, Lord Gardiner, and the Leader of the Lords, Lord Longford. The latter was anyhow too involved with the school leaving age issue, over which he resigned that day, to do anything else but side with the establishment on defence.

It happened by chance that in Washington that day the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Dean, gave a dinner at the Embassy for Harold Macmillan.

The guests included Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Averell Harriman and Alan Dulles. Towards the end of the meal the telegram containing the final details of the Prime Minister's announcement arrived for the Ambassador to convey to Mr. Rusk.

The Americans turned to the elder statesman for advice: that morning Macmillan had spent half an hour at the White House. His advice was that America should "play it cool," to use the favourite Kennedy era expression. To display indignation, he urged, would merely strengthen the anti-American Left wingers in the Labour party.

As one who was present later remarked: "It was kind of appropriate that Macmillan was on hand to endorse this view of how to handle a sad business for us all."

The Prime Minister delivered his statement to an icy house on Tuesday: it still left a lot of questions unanswered. But one thing is certain: Life can never be the same again for Mr. Wilson. It is, in fact, a sad business.

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I attended a Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey at noon for former Canadian Governor General Vincent Massey. There was no eulogy, but the proceedings were moving, appropriate, and rather beautiful. Charles Ritchie, the Canadian High Commissioner, read the lesson with [redacted] intonations worthy of an Archbishop.

From there I went to lunch with the Egremonts, where E. joined me. The others were Peter Wilkinson and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin of the Foreign Office (stationed in Saigon), Lady Hambleden, Fitzroy McLean. The Egremonts are much attached to Al Wells, and delighted with the significant prize he has just been awarded -- the Michael Ventris Award open annually to architects and architectural students the world over.

Mrs. Wilkinson said Emily Lodge (Cabot's wife) had been wonderful in Vietnam, and literally adored by the natives with whom she [redacted] come into contact. This does not surprise me, for she is a woman of exceptional value and personality.

Pamela -- also a remarkable woman -- [redacted] worked there last year for some weeks as a volunteer nurse, and is going out again early next month. The hospital where she will serve has only native doctors, nurses, and patients. They must be pleased over having a colleague of such singular, even though Western, beauty.

Fitzroy said the debate in the House last night on Foreign Affairs was interesting. Alec Douglas-Home led off for the Opposition, George Brown made the reply. In reading the reports of it this morning, I was struck by the courteous way in which the ex-Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister and the present Foreign Secretary [redacted] treated each other.

In the Other Place (the House of Lords), the Duke of Norfolk made what some say was his maiden speech after years of non-attendance or silence. He is head of the Territorial Army organization, and passionately opposed to its liquidation.

The Prime Minister has returned from the Soviet Union with, so far as we know, a record of long conversations with Breznev and Kosygin, but no concrete results.

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The Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Aharon Remez, and Ambassador Moishe Bitan, Assistant Director of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came to see me this afternoon.

At Christmas, Amb. Remez sent me a box of 48 grapefruit. I violated the ruling that US officials should not accept gifts of articles which cannot be consumed in 24 hours. I rationalized the grapefruit item by its distribution throughout the household. I dealt similarly at the office with a box of delicious dates from the Tunisian Ambassador.

Mr. Bitan is a master of American slang, a bright, aggressive, forceful fellow. I had read memoranda from the Department covering his recent conversations in Washington, and, although he told me nothing new, I enjoyed the visit.

Eugene Black arrived from New York at 10:30 p. m. to spend the night with us. He is leaving tomorrow morning at 10:00 for Kuwait, where he will advise the Ruler on financial matters. He has been invited by King Feisal and by Nasser to visit their countries, and he will also go to Israel and Jordan. One of his interests is the distribution of a $10 million fund, which he was instrumental in raising from American citizens to assist Arab refugees. Although his trip will appear a private one, he has been asked by the US Government in the course of it to present unofficially our views on various serious problems. He may prove to be invaluable in this regard, especially in Egypt, since Nasser has always seemed to entertain especially friendly feelings about him and respect for him. Gene is a remarkable fellow, combining as he does a flair for international affairs, financial expertise, and literary scholarship, with a stellar personal attractiveness. For a year and a half he has been a martyr to what his doctor says is the worst case of shingles he ever treated. Although he is recovering, he is still in constant pain from sciatica.

We are receiving additional complaints about maltreatment of animals. The Animals' Refuge organization of London has addressed me on the subject of the Ford Motor Company of Detroit using live baboons in high speed test crashes. According to recent newspaper reports, they say Ford engineers, carrying out the tests with Federal Aviation Administration researchers,

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claim the baboons -- protected by a bag of air instead of a shoulder harness -- survived 64 m. p. h. simulated crashes. A Manchester newspaper quoted Ford's Safety Research Director as saying: "Less satisfactory results would be obtained from the use of dummies because baboons are close to man and provide most realistic information."

I talked to John Leddy in Washington tonight about the Pueblo, and he told me to scrap my trip to Wiesbaden tomorrow, where I was to spend three days at a War Games Symposium. General Lemnitzer and many military officers will be there. U. S. Ambassadors from most of the Western capitals were also invited. George McGhee will not be present, for yesterday he underwent an operation for the removal of his gall bladder and appendix. It is said to have been entirely successful.

Somewhat reluctantly, I told Admiral McCain, in whose airplane I was to travel, of my change of plans.

January 27, 1968 - Friday

We received these two telegrams this morning about the Pueblo:

There were masses of other information on this subject. We are evidently in a box, and it is difficult to foresee how we can break out of it.

During the course of the day, I carried out my instructions as best I could, and sent the following message to Dean Rusk:

Admirals Kirn and Tibbets (McCain's Deputy) came to see me this morning about complications with the Spanish Government over our use of Naval facilities at Gibraltar. The Spanish Foreign Minister called on Ambassador Duke a couple of days ago and gave him a rather severe admonition that might be construed to entail a choice by us between Spain and Gibraltar for our Naval requirements. The Spanish Ambassador in Washington, Merry del Val, has made similar representations to the Department. It was not clear to me exactly what the Spanish Government has in mind, but I surmise this ominatory action is preliminary to our approaching renegotiation of Spanish base rights. The Admirals wanted me, in my capacity as private POLAD to McCain, to comment on a telegram he had drafted, which I thought was a good one. Our Naval officers continue crestfallen over the loss of the Pueblo; we have obtained a good deal of

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FOR AMBASSADORS FROM SECRETARY

FOR ALL POLADS

SUBJECT: USS Pueblo and North Korean infiltration into South Korea

Following is factual summary of Pueblo incident and North Korean raid on Seoul:

A. Seoul Incident:

1. First contact with infiltrators was on January 19 near DMZ when four woodcutters held captive for five hours. On evening January 21 band of infiltrators was stopped at police checkpoint but posed successfully as ROK special force unit and was allowed to pass into Seoul.

2. At about 10:00 p.m. on January 21 ROK Security Forces made contact with an estimated 30 armed North Korean infiltrators who had penetrated to within 800 meters of Presidential Palace in northwest Seoul. Infiltrators fled. Since then, widely scattered firefights have occurred as police and army units attempt to track down infiltrators. As of January 25, nineteen infiltrators have been killed and one captured. Total friendly casualties now number 18 killed and 39 wounded, including one American killed and 15 wounded.

3. The captured infiltrator has stated that the main objective of the team was the destruction of the Presidential Palace. The infiltrator team totaled 31 agents, all of Lieutenant rank or higher, despatched from the 124th North Korea Army Unit. The agents had received two years of infiltration training, including two weeks of intensive training for their present mission.

4. Equipment captured from the North Korean terrorists includes the following equipment of Russian manufacture:

(a) 7 submachine guns; model PPS-43 (Sudarev), 7.62 MM.

(b) 4 semi-automatic pistols; model TT-33 (Tula-Tokarev), 7.62 MM.

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B. USS Pueblo Incident:

1. USS Pueblo, Navy Intelligence Collection Auxiliary Ship, with complement of 6 officers and 75 enlisted personnel and 2 civilians aboard, encountered a North Korean Sub-Chaser (PN-3%) at 2305 at a position 25 nautical miles northeast of Wonsan, North Korea. At the time, Pueblo was operating with international day shapes for hydrographic operations displayed. PN-34 approached from 180 degrees and circled Pueblo. On second circuit, PN-34 hoisted the US Ensign and then the signal indicating Hydrographer. On the third circuit, PN-34 hoisted the signal indicating "Heave to or I will open fire on you". Pueblo replied with "I am in international waters". PN-34 continued to circle and at 2504 was joined by three North Korean P-4 craft (PN-601, 604, 606) and the signal "Follow in my wake, I have Pilot aboard" was sent. PN-604, with armed landing party on bow, backed toward Pueblo's bow with fenders rigged. Two MIGs appeared and circled Pueblo. Pueblo proceeded in attempt to depart area. Pueblo first reported boarding attempt by North Korean personnel at 230145Z at 127 degrees, 54.3 minutes East Longitude, 39 degrees, 25 minutes North Latitude. Pueblo reported at 230501Z that four men were injured, one critically. No weapons were used by Pueblo or its crew. Ship went off the air at 230532Z.

2. North Koreans have claimed that Pueblo was in North Korean territorial waters. However, the Pueblo's position as determined by the radar track of the North Koreans themselves was 39-35 North and 127.56 East. This demonstrates conclusively that Pueblo was in international waters.

3. On January 24 the UNCMAC Senior Member made a statement on the seizure of the Pueblo in Military Armistice Commission meeting at Panmunjon. The statement emphasized that Pueblo was in international waters when seized, and that seizure was in violation of international law. Senior Member requested an apology for this illegal action and demanded that vessel and crew be returned [illegible] and immediately. The North Korean reply was completely negative and cynical. Rusk

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FOR AMBASSADORS FROM SECRETARY

FOR ALL POLADS

SUBJECT: USS PUEBLO and North Korean Infiltration into South Korea

1. Recent actions taken by North Korea have created most serious crisis in Korea since 1953 Armistice. North Korean assassination mission against ROK President Pak and seizure of USS PUEBLO in international waters are latest actions in campaign of harassment and violence that is threatening maintenance of peace in Northeast Asia. Details of earlier North Korean harassment were set forth in UN Command Report to United Nations in November, circulated to all UN Members as Security Council Document S/8217. That Report summarized casualties resulting from North Korean activities during period January 1 to October 18, 1967 as follows: UN Command (US and ROK Armed Forces): 122 killed in action, 279 wounded; ROK National Police and other civilians killed: 22; ROK National Police and other civilians wounded: 53; North Koreans killed: 224; North Koreans captured: 5%. North Korean actions are flagrant violations of armistice, and seizure of USS PUEBLO is direct challenge to U.S. Furthermore, we have reliable information that North Koreans intend to mount this year an intensified campaign of violence along DMZ and further raids into ROK.

2. We are concerned not only over fate of PUEBLO and its crew, but also over continued provocative behavior of North Koreans toward ROK. We desire, therefore, to exert maximum diplomatic pressure on North Korea.

3. We have asked the Soviet Union to intercede with North Korea for immediate release of the PUEBLO and its crew. At Military Armistice Commission Meeting at Panmunjon January 24, North Korean response was both cynical and gross distortion of facts.

4. You are therefore instructed to seek immediate appointment with appropriate Host Country officials and brief them fully on situation that has developed. You should at your discretion draw on information set forth in immediately following cable and stress that unmistakable evidence shows that PUEBLO did not violate North Korean territorial waters. You should also stress serious threat to peace in Northeast Asia if North Koreans persist in continuing to violate armistice. At your discretion, you should request Host Government to approach

Soviet Union/

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Soviet Union and also to contemplate urgently what other direct or indirect approaches might be made by them to the North Koreans in order to impress on [illegible] latter the threat to peace arising from their belligerent [illegible]ctions.

5. I request you advise US ASAP of results of your conversations.

6. For Cleveland - You authorized draw upon this material in MAC as you deem appropriate.

7. GP-3 KUSK

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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Classification

Charge: STATE Control:

Date:

ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

LONDON

LIMDIS

FOR SECRETARY FROM AMBASSADOR

REF: STATE's 104818 and 104819

SUBJECT: USS Pueblo and North Korean Infiltration into South Korea

1. As Prime Minister is filling engagement in North, I have communicated information in reftels to Palliser, who will inform him.

2. I have seen Paul Gore-Booth on this matter. He said HMG has issued instructions to its UN representative which he believes will satisfy us. In respect to having host government approach Soviet Union, etc., he will consider this with Foreign Secretary this afternoon. They have, of course, no direct channel to North Korean Govt.

3. In conversations here, I have heard no scepticism on part of British officials over Pueblo being in international waters.

4. Emboff also discussed affair with head of Far East Section, FO, James Murray, who will make recommendation to Fonsec that matter be raised with Moscow.

Drafted by: AME:DEruce/hm 1-26-68

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502 (8-65)

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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Charge: Control:

-Page 2- Date:

5. Would be useful if, in respect to Deptel 104818 and similar telegrams, we were concurrently informed whether gist of instructions given us has already been passed to British Embassy Washington.

BRUCE

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502
(8-65)

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PRIME MINISTER'S PAPERS NORTHERN IRELAND

STORMONT CASTLE,
BELFAST, 4.
BT4 3ST

23rd January, 1968.

My Dear Ambassador,

I am not sure whether this makes me a "hawk" but I have always been to some extent a believer in the philosophy of the pre-emptive strike. I hope, therefore, that you will not mind my writing to you about the future of the United States Consulate General in Belfast.

It may very well be that I have no reason whatever for trepidation on this score but I could not help seeing the other day that one of the measures which your Government is taking to secure economies in overseas expenditure is a reduction in its foreign service staffing. It occurred to me that one element in securing these economies might be a reconsideration of the future of various Consulates around this country.

If at any time Belfast should be involved in this review I do hope full weight will be given to the feeling of the Government of Northern Ireland that the maintenance of the United States Consulate General in Belfast is highly desirable. This city may not be very large and important in itself in comparison with a number of other centres of population in the United Kingdom, but it is rather unique in being the seat of a Parliament and Government. Speaking for myself I have enjoyed a very close and friendly relationship with successful United States Consuls General during the whole of my political life and I feel that the American official presence here is something of great value to us and I hope of considerable value to your country also.

I do hope you will not consider it in any way an impertinence on my part to write to you on this subject. I always think it is better to make one's views known before a situation arises rather than afterwards.

Yours very sincerely,

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H.E. The Hon. David K.E. Bruce, C.B.E.,
The United States Embassy,
1 Grosvenor Square,
LONDON. W.1.

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January 28, 1968 - Saturday

The newspapers here have accorded little space to the Pueblo. Their current sensation is the capture in Canada of Wilson, one of the leading figures in the Great Train Robbery, who is being extradited from Canada.

Our mail continues to be full of protests from British citizens about what they assume to be our bellicose intentions aiming at the rescue of the captured ship and her crew. The tone of most of the British press -- the Daily Telegraph being a notable exception -- is almost invariably anti-American.

An Israeli submarine, th kar, is being searched for off Cyprus. She has evidently met with some sort of accident, and little hope is entertained of finding her.

Amongst other tasks Gene Black expects to undertake in the Middle East is that of Considering the possible establishment of a regional bank, along the lines of the Asian Development Bank. He is uniquely circumstanced as a consultant on this subject.

I heard yesterday of the sudden death of Paul Munster at his house in Oxfordshire. This is sad, for he always seemed until recently to be in exhuberant health. He was given to violent exercise, and probably carried his physical fitness regimen to excess. I knew him well, ever since he worked for me in OSS, where his courage and enterprise were invaluable. Although he had been in the German Army during the First World War, his dislike of the Nazi regime was intense. This will be a crushing blow for his devoted and attractive wife, Peggy. Their son, married to an English woman, lives on the Munster estates in Germany. Paul farmed on an extensive scale in England, having added to his land-holdings again last year.

This morning I received from the Department copies of messages exchanged between the Prime Minister and President Johnson during the former's visit to Moscow. While attending a performance of the opera Carmen, Kosygin appears to have been franker with Wilson than at any other time. He professed ignorance of what Channel was being used between Washington and Hanoi, and did all but suggest that we approach the Soviet Government directly. It may well be that he is aware of the identity of our intermediary and for political reasons disapproves of its use.

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At the office, our [redacted] telegrams largely concern North Korea. Goldberg has informed the Security Council in detail at what spot our ship was intercepted in international waters. Due to signal intelligence, this has been confirmed by intercepts of contemporaneous North Korean traffic, but the newspapers here have not given proper coverage to this point, or to the almost incessant practice of Soviet intelligence craft following our own Naval vessels in all oceans.

The Berry Brothers partner next whom I sat at their luncheon, told me he did not subscribe to the idea that vinegar or tobacco ruined the palate for wine. He did, however, say that anyone who ate a banana and drank wine afterward, committed a deadly sin. I sinned in this way last night, and think he is correct in his finding.

[redacted]

and Hannah

Phil Kaiser returned here a couple of days ago. His brother died of cancer while he was in the United States, so that illness cast a long shadow over the enjoyment they otherwise would have derived from their vacation.

Phil, Pete Skoufis, and I went over this morning the Department's instruction to reduce personnel here, both American and local, by 15%. We are to advise the Department of the steps we propose to take not later than February 25. Afterward, there will be a further review, with the object of greater reductions. This is going to be a painful procedure. Unfortunately, I doubt whether similar cuts will be made in the agencies at home, some of which are even more overstaffed than the Embassies abroad. I had, for example, this week a copy of 'Far Horizons', a newsletter to be published bi-monthly by the Secretariat of the Foreign Area Research Coordination Group (FAR). This stems from the Office of the Director of Intelligence and Research in State. The main objective, as stated in the first issue of this publication, is "the systematic coordination of Government-sponsored foreign area research in the social sciences. It works to insure cooperative effort in research activities, to prevent duplication between agencies, to encourage maximum use of research results, and to promote good relations between Government and private research organizations."

[redacted]

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My experience with coordination and cooperation in Government agencies has too often been that the coordinators and cooperators become almost as numerous as those they are attempting to bring under control.

I had another example today of the sort of output of information we are supposed to interest ourselves in. This one relates to a 'World List of Future International Meetings, January 1968-December 1970", in science, technology, agriculture, medicine, as well as under the headings of social, cultural, commercial, humanistic. The list is fully indexed from 'Abolition of Prostitution' to 'Zooplankton Laboratory Methods'.

January 28, 1968 - Sunday

Did not go to the office, but had a quiet day with much reading and writing at home. Last night we saw on television Henry James' "Portrait of a Lady". To date, this has been even better than "The Forsyte Saga". It is excellently cast, and the story does not seem overly dated.

January 29, 1968 - Monday

I had the pleasant surprise this morning of receiving at the office a letter from Lord Leicester of Holkham Hall, enclosing "The Tribute, A Panegyrical Poem" by Philo, from the library there. He has offered it to me as a gift, which I shall gladly accept.

I thanked him. His letter and my reply were in these terms:

Jack McCain came in with Lew Kirn to tell me about his War Game sojourn at Wiesbaden. He found it [redacted] interesting, and I am sorry to have missed it, but it is well I did so, because of the messages I had to handle here on Saturday.

Lanched at the office, had a haircut at Claridges, then received the visit of Herbert Fales, [redacted] here on behalf of Loy Henderson and the Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs. Fales is a former Foreign Service Officer, last assigned as Consul General in Paris. Although he is employed as Manager of the International Banking Department of the American Security and Trust Company, he is also Director of Programs of the Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs. This Institute is modeled after the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. It has no headquarters in Washington, or

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COPY OF LETTER TO THE AMBASSADOR FROM LORD LEICESTER:

Jan 17th 1968

My dear Ambassador:

I wondered whether you would care to accept this little book from the Library here and which is in praise of my ancestor 'Coke of Norfolk', who was such an admirer of your Country nearly two centuries ago? It would give me such pleasure if you would, and I do hope you will find it of interest, as I think you will.

With my best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leicester

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COPY OF AMBASSADOR'S LETTER TO LORD LEICESTER:

30 January 1968

My dear Lord Leicester:

I have just received your most generous gift of The Tribute, enclosed with your kind letter, and comments on your Great, Great Grandfather.

I accept it gladly and gratefully, and deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Many years ago, I read A. M. W. Stirling's two volume biography of Coke of Norfolk and His Friends, and have had reasons to reread it twice later. I think it is one of the most fascinating biographies in the English language. He must have been an extraordinary man, wielding, almost without design, tremendous political influence through force of personality and character. As a retired farmer from the barren tobacco belt of Southern Virginia, I remain envious of his achievement in making rich and fruitful what had previously been considered the intractable soil of your County. His courage in respect to the vexatious problems of the American Colonies in Rebellion should never be forgotten by an American.

Incidentally, we have at home a small oil painting of a Sheep Shearing at Holkham, which is a delightful record of his activities in that field.

In the early thirties, I leased for shooting, with an American friend, John Ryan, now dead, a small property from one of your family, near Holkham. We derived great enjoyment from going after the partridges there. One afternoon, I was invited to tea by what I assume was your grandfather. He was good enough to show me the library, and other parts of the house, but what remains most vividly in my memory is his enthusiasm over a collection of stuffed birds, representing specimens of the many species shot or found on the Holkham territory. I remember also his saying that agricultural real estate was the soundest of all investments in England, and that he intended to go to London the following day to acquire some land he had long coveted.

Please excuse this lengthy letter.

With many thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce

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any endowment, but has succeeded in obtaining as speakers a large number of distinguished public figures. His primary purpose in seeing me was to have me help induce the Prime Minister to address this body during his February trip to Washington. I told him there seemed little chance of his doing so, because of the shortness of his stay and the engagements he has already contracted. He also asked me to talk to them, and I have undertaken to do so at some later date.

Last night, I reread Ellis Briggs' book on Foggy Bottom. It is well done, wittily written, but I think over-extreme in his views of how Foreign Service Officers could supply adequate Chiefs of Mission for all foreign posts. I agree with his strictures on most of the appointments of Ambassadors made for political reasons; also on how the role of an Ambassador has been denigrated by the creation of so many of them. The process seems to have started under Sumner Welles, when he encouraged the Latin American countries to raise their representation from Ministerial to Ambassadorial level. Another book I read with considerable relish yesterday was the history of the French Regent Orleans. This profligate rake died at 49 from his excesses in drinking and lovemaking; in spite of this, he had a variety of talents, and faithfully served and protected his young Master, Louis XV. Nor was he entirely deficient in statecraft. It is difficult today to envisage the conditions under which men like Orleans lived. He was Regent during John Law's Mississippi Bubble gamble that was far more hysterical than any stock market operations of our day. The Scot John Law, after making millions, died bankrupt and forlorn in Venice.

January 30, 1968 - Tuesday

Joseph Fromm came to see me this morning. He is going to Washington in advance of the Prime Minister's visit there. From what he hears, he thinks perhaps the libel action against the Herald Tribune and others will be dropped, since they cannot obtain service of the writ in Great Britain. Marcia Williams, however, is said to be tenaciously pressing for further action. Joe has always been a good friend, and, in professional matters, a useful one. I value his judgment, his reliability and enterprise, as well as the agreeability of his company.

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I read tonight the first volume of George Kennan's memoirs. They have been favorably reviewed here, and deservedly so. Kennan is a gifted man, probably the most articulate member of the United States Foreign Service in my time. He is, however, self-absorbed, and, I should guess, egocentric. A man of the highest character, he has always been frank in maintaining and explaining his own views regardless of personal consequences or political pressures. Although I greatly admire him, I think he has been at his best when free of official trammels. A man of deep learning, his literary style made his reports refreshing, in contrast to the usual turgid writings of most of his colleagues.

For two days, the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong have been attacking various cities, presumably protected by U. S. and South Vietnamese forces. Some of these forays have been almost suicidal, but the damage done to aircraft on our bases, as well as the killing of large numbers of friendly civilians, is extensive. The British newspapers tonight ran reports from Saigon stating our losses in materiel on airfields amounted to more than six million pounds.

January 31, 1968 - Wednesday

The Viet Cong last night unleashed an offensive within the city of Saigon against the American Embassy, the Presidential Palace, and other buildings. They succeeded in blowing down portions of the eleven-foot Embassy wall, entering the compound, and occupying at least the ground floor of the building. Some of our Marines and Military Police were killed while resisting them. Helicopters came to the Embassy's rescue, depositing American paratroopers on its roof. After six hours, we succeeded in killing or expelling the enemy personnel. Since there is a clamp-down on news from Saigon, we have little real knowledge in London of the extent of this Viet Cong operation.

I was cheered, however, this morning by talking to Jim Pettus, who was in Vietnam a month or so ago. He thinks we can hold the Khe Sanh enclave even against determined suicidal attacks. He described at length the importance of retaining our position there in connection with the McNamara Line.

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Our Staff Meeting this morning offered an opportunity for Pete Skoufis to tell those assembled the procedures we intend to adopt in dealing with the cutback ordered by Washington. We all hope that, as the final determinations affecting local employees are made, we can tell any of our faithful British associates who may be riffed that suitable employment has been found for them elsewhere.

We had a lunch at home today for:

After a long and funny negotiation with Garter King of Arms over what title he might take, Michael Berry finally settled with him for that of Lord Hartwell. I should like to have been present at their meetings, for apparently the rigidity of this type of protocol is almost medieval. I sat next to the now Lady Hartwell, who formerly took precedence over Michael because of her own inherited name of Lady Pamela Berry, her father, Birkenhead, having been an Earl. Since her maiden name was Smith, and that of Lord Chalfont was Jones, when they were discussing together the proper title for Michael, Chalfont said to her: 'I think it is [redacted] inappropriate for a Miss Smith and a Mr. Jones to be telling Mr. Berry what he ought to be called.'

Pamela, who detests the Prime Minister and Mrs. Marcia Williams, and is also vociferous about the freedom of the Press, is exultant for the moment over the failure of the Prime Minister to have a writ of libel served on the International Herald Tribune.

Peter Wilson says the buying in the auction rooms is almost more frantic than ever.

Frank Giles, Editor of the Sunday Times, came to see me this afternoon. He is not going to Washington and thinks the Prime Minister's visit there will have little or no utility. He favors the British military withdrawal from East of Suez and the Persian Gulf. I found him rather unconcerned about the [redacted] diminished influence this will cause in Britain's political influence about the world.

George Brown sent for me to see him at 6:00 o'clock this evening. I understood it was for a discussion about our Admiral's visit to Gibraltar. Since he was running behind on his engagements, my appointment was successively postponed until he went to dinner, when I received word he would handle it

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LUNCHEON - WEDNESDAY 31st JANUARY 1968 - 1:15 for 1:30 pm

Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
Lady Berlin
Mr. William Whitelaw
Mr. Reginald Maudling
Mr. Peter Wilson
Lady Harwell
Lady Hesketh
Countess Oberndorff
Count Oberndorff

Regretted

Lord and Lady Dregheda
French Amb. and Mme. de Courcel
Sir Steven Runciman
Spanish Amb. and Marquesa de S. Cruz
Lord and Lady Caccia
Mrs. William Whitelaw

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through the British Embassy in Washington.

February 1, 1968 - Thursday

I was greeted this morning with a telegram from the Department advising us that, on top of our recommendations for a 15 percent cut in the Embassy here, I was expected, not later than June 1, to make recommendations of how a 25 percent cut could be effected, and also a later 35 percent cut. These would include the earlier 15 percent recommendations.

We are perhaps unfortunate in that, in the last seven years, we had already reduced personnel here from over a thousand to about 711. As a result, these new proposals will bear on us more heavily than on most of the other large diplomatic establishments. We are reporting our present strength in the U. K. as 347 Americans and 364 locals, making a total of 711. In contrast, the numbers in Germany are 726 Americans and 2059 locals; in France, 624 Americans and 1290 locals; in Italy, 453 Americans and 747 locals. On the Consular side, what has been done here is even more striking in view of the tremendous increase in the volume of consular activities. Our data on this is as follows:

All sorts of miscellaneous activities increase the workload in my immediate office. Henrietta Morris handles applications for Ascot and for The Queen's Garden Party. Correspondence about these two begins in January and goes on until June or July respectively. Last year we received on the subject of admittance to the Ascot Royal Enclosure 348 letters from American citizens, and an average of 10 telephone calls a day for four months in connection with them. We finally submitted a list of 432 names. For the Garden Party, letters received were 136, and for six months an average of 5 telephone calls a day were made until the function took place. We submitted for it a list of 323 names, including 41 diplomats. Aside from this, [redacted] details have to be handled, including delivery of invitations, vouchers, and so forth.

A somewhat similar activity is that carried on by my Receptionist, who last year received and replied to over 800 letters from Americans in the United States who wished to attend a session of Parliament, and from Senators and Congressmen on behalf of their constituents. An average of

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Memorandum

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TO : The Ambassador

DATE: February 1, 1968

FROM : CCA:JAHerfurt

SUBJECT: Consular Activities in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland

In our discussion last week you asked if I could prepare some documentation for you when you went back to Washington the first part of February concerning operating costs for the constituent posts, visas processed and personnel complements. I have attached as enclosures the information which you requested and I will comment briefly in a summary on each one.

Total Operating Costs for Constituent Posts FY 1968

The average for the three posts amounts to approximately $8[illegible],000. This figure includes all costs, a major portion of which is Washington salaries. This figure can fluctuate depending upon the grade of the officer and the number of dependents accompanying him. The operating costs for the Consulates without American salaries, representation and building maintenance averages approximately $40,000 per post. Since your arrival in 1961 five posts have been closed, namely, Cardiff and Manchester in 1963, Glasgow, Birmingham and Southampton in 1965. I would estimate that the U. S. Government has realized a savings of at least $200,000 annually.

Visas Processed and Personnel Complements

There has been an astounding rate of increase of visa issuance from 1961 to 1967. This has been accomplished in spite of the fact that the personnel figures for the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland as a whole have been reduced by 11 Americans and 30 locals. For example, in 1961 London processed 40,000 non-immigrant visas and 1967 135,000. In 1961 eight constituent posts processed 27,000 non-immigrant visas and in 1967 three posts processed 56,000 non-immigrant visas. Normally when the workloads increase at this magnitude the personnel complement generally goes along with it. The Embassy is to be commended for absorbing this productivity with a corresponding reduction in personnel, yet still maintained a high qualitative degree of service to the public. As I recall, one of the considerations in closing constituent posts was the fact that our budgets were constantly being reduced and in order to effect consular savings, it was necessary to take the step towards liquidation of constituent posts. I am of the firm conviction that any further reduction in American and local personnel performing consular duties below the present staff levels would result in denying services required by law or in so delaying them as to create unmanageable backlogs causing serious and justifiable complaints from the public and Congressional interests.

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I could provide additional statistics with respect to other consular activities such as passport services, protection and welfare services and federal beneficiaries services which would show increases, possibly not in the magnitude of those reflected in visa work; nevertheless, a substantial increase.

We in the consular service are well aware of the anticipated workload changes when the permanent provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act of October 3, 1965 become effective on July 1, 1968. There is no question but what our immigrant visa issuance will be reduced. As a matter of fact London will show the greatest drop of immigrant visa issuance in the world. On the other hand we anticipate significant increases in our workload of correspondence mala fide non-immigrant visa applications, the continuance of filing of immigrant applications, the establishment register for visa petitions and last but not least Congressional correspondence. With respect to this latter category, you signed 249 Congressional letters for the year ending in June 1964 and for the year ending June 1967 Congressional correspondence increased to 1,683. Ninety-nine per cent of these concerned visa cases. I anticipate that this will increase substantially after July 1, 1968, particularly when employers in the United States realize that they will not be able to obtain skilled employees from the United Kingdom. They will be corresponding with their respective Congressional representatives and the Embassy which will generate other actions.

In summary I do not believe that the Consular Section in London or the constituent posts in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland can lose any American or local positions other than four local vacancies and one American vacancy which we have at the present time. These positions have not been filled for four months and it would be unrealistic to think they will be filled as a result of the present BULPA program. On the other hand it is possible after July 1, 1968 that we can make reductions in the immigrant visa issuing section but we should have the opportunity of examining what our workload requirements are from July to the end of October.

P.S. I am including a chart of visa issuances for Italy, Germany and France. The figures are on a fiscal year basis and not on a calendar year basis as the charts I have discussed previously indicate, therefore, the London totals will show discrepancies but only one is a calendar year and the other is fiscal year. I have listed the American positions taken from the Foreign Service list. This is not an accurate figure but will give you some indication of the number of Americans.

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TOTAL OPERATING COSTS FOR CONSULATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

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	Belfast		Edinburgh		Liverpool	
Local Salaries	16,018	(8)	23,197	(11)	28,614	(11)
Allowances & Education	793		3,550		5,438	
ORE	671		448		895	
Local Travel	200		300		300	
Communications	1,586		2,088		1,542	
Building Costs (Residence)	2,819		1,899		3,226	
Building Costs (Office)	9,109		1,284		11,516	
Petty Purchases	3,114		3,534		3,364	
Post Costs	34,310		36,300		54,895	(125,505)
Representation	500		500		500	
FBO Building Maintenance	400		400		400	
Washington Salaries	28,502	(2)	40,311	(3)	51,391	(3)
Grand Total	63,712		77,511		107,186	(248,409)

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VISAS PROCESSED
UNITED KINGDOM & NORTHERN IRELAND

London

Immigrant Visas
(Processed calendar year)

1961 - 11,983
1967 - 26,723 — 123% Increase

Non-Immigrant Visas
(Processed calendar year)

1961 - 40,607
1967 - 135,429 — 233.5% Increase

Total Consular Personnel Complement

1961 -	20 Americans	56 Locals
1967 -	24 Americans	70 Locals
	20% Increase	25% Increase

Constituent Posts (8)*

Immigrant Visas

1961 - 7,495
1964 - 10,608 — 41.5% Increase

1965 - IV issuance transferred to London except for Belfast

Non-Immigrant Visas

1961 - 27,646 (8 posts)
1967 - 56,895 (3 posts) — 105.8% Increase

Total Consular Personnel Complement

1961 -	22 Americans	74 Locals
1967 -	8 Americans	30 Locals
	63.6% Decrease	59.5% Decrease

*Belfast, Birmingham (Closed 1965), Cardiff (Closed 1963), Edinburgh, Glasgow (Closed 1965), Liverpool, Manchester (Closed 1963), Southampton (Closed 1965).

VISAS PROCESSED 1961-1967

Calendar Years

	LONDON		LIVERPOOL		EDINBURGH		BELFAST		GLASGOW **		SOUTHAMPTON **		BIRMINGHAM **		CARDIFF *		MANCHESTER *	
	IV	NIV	IV	NIV	IV	NIV	IV	NIV	IV	NIV	IV	NIV	IV	NIV	IV	NIV	IV	NIV
1961	11983	40607	3355	3450	-	3378	850	1780	3290	5160	-	2353	-	3670	-	2070	-	608
1962	13571	46873	4230	4540	-	5797	960	2553	3320	10340	-	2595	-	4110	-	2380	-	85
1963	15793	57680	5310	7100	-	6545	1110	3235	4905	8889	-	3170	-	4970	-	2173	-	808
1964	15774	82953	5110	18040	-	7013	1038	3650	4460	11455	-	3824	-	7170	-	-	-	-
1965	23401	100528	-	20494	-	20598	783	5038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	18892	117843	-	21597	-	22932	631	5574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	28723	135429		24661	-	25912	737	6322										

*Closed 1963 NIV Issuance and other consular activities transferred to other posts

**Closed 1965 IV Issuance transferred to London - other consular activities transferred to other posts

UNITED KINGDOM and NORTHERN IRELAND

Personnel Consular Complement

1960 - 1967

Embassy London	June 60		June 61		June 62		June 63		June 64		June 65		June 66		June 67	
	Am.	Loc.	Am.	Loc.	Am.	Loc.	Am.	Loc.	Am.	Loc.	Am.	Loc.	Am.	Loc.	Am.	Loc.
Consular	20	56	20	56	17	53	15	51	20	55	21	56	29	76	24	70
Constituent Posts																
Belfast	3	10	3	10	3	8	3	8	2	7	2	7	3	8	2	8
Birmingham	2	5	2	5	2	4	2	4	2	6	2	7	-	-	-	-
Cardiff	2	5	2	5	2	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh	2	5	2	5	2	6	2	6	2	5	2	5	3	11	3	11
Glasgow	4	14	4	14	4	14	4	14	4	14	4	14	-	-	-	-
Liverpool	5	17	4	17	4	14	4	14	5	17	4	18	3	11	3	11
Manchester	3	11	3	11	3	8	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southampton	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	3	7	3	4	-	-	-	-
(Sub-Total Const. Posts)	23	74	22	74	22	64	22	64	18	56	17	55	9	30	8	30
(Total London & Posts)	43	130	42	130	39	117	37	115	38	111	38	111	38	106	32	100

VISA ISSUANCE - FY 1967

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	IMMIGRANT	NON-IMMIGRANT	TOTAL VISAS	(AMER.)
ITALY				
Rome	-	10,440	10,440	11
Florence	-	2,697	2,697	5
Genoa	2,342	2,330	4,672	7
Milan	-	7,507	7,507	20
Naples	13,306	4,939	18,245	
Palermo	7,635	5,073	12,708	13
Trieste	131	1,558	1,689	4
Turin	-	2,021	2,021	4
	23,414	36,565	59,979	86
GERMANY				
Bonn	-	5,364	5,364	1
Berlin	930	6,804	7,734	6
Bremen	-	7,593	7,593	4
Dusseldorf	-	13,597	13,597	9
Frankfurt	8,800	18,780	27,580	33
Hamburg	1,655	17,219	18,874	16
Munich	4,634	12,504	17,168	19
Stuttgart	-	14,548	14,548	7
	16,049	96,409	112,458	95
FRANCE				
Paris	2,926	60,077	63,003	15
Bordeaux	267	3,228	3,495	2
Lyon	-	4,692	4,692	3
Marseille	413	3,854	4,267	4
Nice	-	2,917	2,917	3
Strasbourg	-	2,773	2,773	3
	3,606	77,541	81,147	30
GREAT BRITAIN & N. IRELAND				
London	23,642	125,088	148,730	25
Belfast	802	6,145	6,947	2
Edinburgh	-	25,034	25,034	3
Liverpool	-	22,967	22,967	3
	24,444	179,234	203,678	33

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LUNCHEON - THURSDAY 1st FEBRUARY 1968 - 1:15 for 1:30 pm

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Lord and Lady Caccia
Mr. Jeremy Thorpe
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Lawson
Mr. Derek Hill

Regretted

French Amb. and Mme. de Courcel
Lord and Lady Drogheda
Sir Steven Runciman
Mr. and Mrs. Aiden Crawley

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Daily Mail - Feb. 1, 1968

MAKE NO MISTAKE, America is fighting for US

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I SPENT yesterday evening at the opera (Wagner, of course). You, I dare say, spent it helping your children with their homework, or watching television, or learning the piano, or reading a book.

A lot of Americans and South Vietnamese, however, spent it dying.

Strange to relate (and I imagine that many of them would find it as strange as anyone), they spent it dying so that you can go on watching television, learning the piano, reading books and helping the children with their homework, and so that I can go on listening to Wagner.

I don't know about you, but I am grateful, and will now say why.

by

BERNARD LEVIN

A battle was launched in Vietnam on Tuesday, in which bands of North Vietnamese and Vietcong swept through South Vietnamese towns, killing and pillaging, while others launched a major offensive against the American base at Khe Sanh.

It is not, I believe, too fanciful to describe the battle as potentially one of the major turning-points of civilisation, and to think of General Westmoreland and his men in the way that, with the perspective of history to aid us, we think of Leonidas and the Spartans, at Thermopylae, John Sobieski facing the Turks at the gates of Vienna, or Lord Dowding and Fighter Command in the Battle of Britain.

THEIR Horror

For each of those battles changed the face of the world for the better; or rather, prevented others from changing it for the worse.

And so it may be at this moment in Vietnam. The war there is confused and horrible; its aims blurred, its methods savage, its cost in innocent blood uncountable. But if it is lost, if the Americans finally get tired of doing the world's work for nothing but the world's abuse, if South Vietnam is left to its fate, then what will follow is not merely the piecemeal engulfing of the rest of South-East Asia.

What will follow, as surely as Austria followed the Rhineland, and Czechoslovakia followed Austria, and Poland followed Czechoslovakia, and six years of world war followed Poland, is a nuclear confrontation on a global scale between the forces at present engaged in one tiny corner of the globe.

And that, in the end, is why my Wagner and your children are at stake this day in 'a far-off country of which we know nothing.' The Americans are not fighting the war there so that Saigon racketeers can grow fat on black market profits; indeed, they are only secondarily fighting it so that Saigon may stay free long enough for a society to grow up there that will be strong enough to dispense with the racketeers.

They are not even there because it they leave they will one day be digging gun emplacements in California, as the Australians will be digging them round Darwin.

They are there because they know that, where aggression is concerned, the appetite doth grow by what it feeds on; and because they therefore know that, however great the price of the war in Vietnam, it is still less than would be the price of the war we will all one day have to fight elsewhere if it is lost.

The Americans and the South Vietnamese are not alone in knowing this. The Australians and New Zealanders know it; the Thailanders know it; the South Koreans know it; the Filipinos know it. But in this country, it seems, we do not know it.

Well, it is time we did. And the battle now going on in Vietnam is as good a time to find out as we shall ever have. On this battle, the Communist forces have staked a great deal; for some time now they have been promising their increasingly disillusioned troops that one last push will see victory—if not military victory, then 'victory-by-coalition.'

The Communist strategy in Vietnam is to inflict such a major reverse on the Americans and South Vietnamese that they will be desperate to have peace even at the price of an agreement that gives the Communists a share in the Government of South Vietnam, with the full take-over following a few months later.

I do not think that the American resolve will crack. But a word of thanks and admiration from Britain may help to show America that her resolve is recognised for what it is—a resolve to hold the front for civilisation, by convincing those who would destroy it that they are not going to succeed in doing so.

OUR Thanks

I would prefer that word to come from our Government. Unfortunately, it won't. Nor will it even come from our Opposition. So it has to come from us—from those of us who recognise the connection between what the Americans are doing in South Vietnam and what we like to do with our evenings in Italy.

We are not, I believe, all that few. But few or many, let me now say on behalf of us all, to the Americans and South Vietnamese, and their allies, even now fighting and dying in Vietnam: "Our words may be useless, but they are all we have to offer. We understand why you are there, and know that your cause is ours too. And we thank you."

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February 1, 1968

PERSONAL

My dear Bernard:

It was heartening to read your article in this morning's Daily Mail. Though there are many in the United Kingdom who share your view, their voices are seldom heard, while sentimentalists who avoid facing realities are organized and articulate.

I am sending your article to Saigon for Ambassador Bunker and General Westmoreland that they and their men, and our allies, will know there are those in this country who appreciate their efforts, and know their difficulties.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

Bernard Levin, Esq.,
Daily Mail,
Northcliffe House,
London, E. C. 4.

PAO:JPettus:rr/hm

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Leo Hochstetter came to see me about the visit here in early March of Jack Valenti and his wife, Mary Margaret. They are having a big gala event at which the Queen will be present. His problem was how he could get the General Counsel of Valenti's Motion Picture Organization, Louis Nizer, and his wife, presented to the Queen on that occasion. This request had already been turned down by the Palace; I told him I thought it unwise to raise the matter again, and I would explain this to Nizer.

The Nepalese Ambassador, Sirdar Iswary Raj Misra, called on me. Like his predecessor, he has asked me from time to time to get out of the chain of command and present a case for his Government to the authorities in Washington. This I am loath to do, but, buttressed by a long note from him, I will take up informally in Washington the matter he was so insistent upon. It concerns the desire of Nepal to be elected to a vacancy on the Security Council of the United Nations. His Government suspects Japan of wanting to seize this seat, already held twice by that country. The Nepalese have enlisted most of the Asian governments in their support, but our Government has thus far been non-committal. When I asked him, he told me he assumed that representations had already been made in Washington by his colleague, but this Ambassador is not one to leave any stone unturned.

He then lectured me on the necessity of having the United States fill the vacuum that will be left by the British when they quit Singapore, Malaysia, and the Persian Gulf. I told him, perhaps a bit tartly, that it seemed to me the Asians better devise some scheme of their own for their future self-protection against aggression before they invited the U. S. to adopt any policy about the area.

I read today a telegram from Bowles in New Delhi about a conversation between an Indian official and Kosygin, in the course of which Kosygin said [redacted] the Soviets did not share Mao's views that war was inevitable and 'power comes out of the barrel of a gun'.

As an indication of present Chinese attitudes, Kosygin described to the Indians [redacted] what takes place when the Moscow-Peking train comes into the Moscow station. He said the Chinese crew immediately

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gang together and look themselves up in one of the wagons. They put the book of Mao's thoughts on the floor and bow toward it, [redacted] then they all sit down in a circle and read portions of the book to one another.

Amongst other letters from the State Department today, I received one from Win Brown, Special Assistant to the Secretary, telling me of the desire of the State of South Carolina to have Queen Elizabeth attend the Tricentennial Celebration in 1970.

David Astor is still intent on saving his beloved Nagas from Indian domination and exploitation. Our officer, Emmett Ford, interviewed one of [redacted] young associates in this endeavor. It does not seem to me, however, a question in which the American Government can intervene, although, according to the representations made to me, there is little doubt the Indians are treating the Nagas with unnecessary brutality.

I had a letter today from Halsted B. VanderPoel in Rome, saying he had misinformed me about the obelisk said to be buried beneath the Brazilian Embassy in the Piazza Navona:

We were to dine tonight with Charles and Lady Ritchie, but it was cancelled because of the death of his Mother yesterday.

February 2, 1968 - Friday

Spent time this morning with Messrs. Kaiser and Skoufis on personnel reductions. Lunched with E. at the Clermont Club. Their Paillard de Veau is, I think, even better than any I have eaten elsewhere.

E. and I left by train this afternoon to stay at Cambridge with Mollie and Rab Butler, who [redacted] invited us for the Candlemass Feast. Sheila and Freddie Birkenhead were their other house guests.

This centuries old ceremony was fascinating. When we arrived at the Master's Lodge of Trinity College, we had a quiet half-hour with our hosts, and the Birkenheads, in the large room now entirely done over, and furnished entirely with Butler belongings. His wonderful Impressionist and other pictures are there. Next door, on one side, is a vast salon, with portraits of Queen Elizabeth and dozens of other British notables. On the other side, is a state dining-room, large enough to accomodate easily a hundred people.

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VIA MARIA CRISTINA, 2
ROMA

TEL. 351774

29th January, 1968.

His Excellency
David K.E. Bruce,
The Ambassador of the United States of America,
American Embassy,
Grosvenor Square,
London, W.1,
Inghilterra.

Dear David:

Your query at that delightful luncheon which you gave at Winfield House on the 19th, regarding the possible existence of an obelisk beneath the Brazilian Embassy in the Piazza Navona, set me thinking. As you no doubt perceived, this is not in my field, and all I had to go on was what I had been told by certain people in the Belle Arti and from the recesses of my rather vague memory.

Upon my return to Rome I addressed myself to this problem, and I have the following information to give you.

Some two or three years ago, there was an article in the (?)Foreign Services Bulletin which implied that there was indeed an obelisk buried within the foundations of the above-mentioned building, which was once the property of the Doria family. I now find that, in Römische Mitteilungen, (a publication of the German Institute here in Rome), Volume LXIV, '57, p. 237 - v. the last chapter, Ernest Nash quite effectively destroys all the myths surrounding the existence of such an obelisk.

He gives two salient factors which preclue the possibility that such an obelisk could have come from the area which is now known as the Piazza Navona.

In the first place, the Piazza was formerly Domitian's Stadium; it was not a Circus because there was no spina there for chariot racing. If it had been a Circus it would have been possible to assume that there might have been an obelisk marking the turn for the chariots during the race.

Secondly, it appears that archaeologists some 100 years ago mistook the Piazza Navona for the Circus of Alexander Severus who built the Thermae of

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Nero which were located right next to Domitian's Stadium. During the reign of Alexander Severus coins were minted, one side of which represented a Circus; this was the Circus Maximus, which he restored, and not the Circus that was supposed to have been laid out on the site of his Stadium at the Piazza Navona.

Apparently that which was mistaken for a segment of an obelisk is nothing but a wall which has not been fully excavated, and probably won't be under the present fiscal policies laid down by the Italian Government.

I am sorry to have given you the wrong dope on this matter, but I am glad to give you the above information. Apparently certain members of the Belle Arti here in Rome have not been able to bring themselves to accept the evidence of Ernest Nash who is a foreigner.

With best wishes to you both an ever

Sincerely,

(Halsted B. VanderPoel).

P.S. By any chance was a silver Parker 21 fountain pen found in the drawing-room at Winfield House after we lunched with you? I have lost mine and I remember using it there, and I may very well have carelessly left it on the coffee table.

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Rab, Birkenhead, and I repaired at 7:45 to what, until a few years ago, was the Trinity Kitchen. This great high-ceilinged, raftered room, with a spit long enough for the largest ox, is now a place for entertainment, where we were served sherry and champagne, while being introduced to professors, dons, eminent Trinitarians, past and present, and a large number of lay guests. The only reminder of the room's former purpose, except for the majestic spit, were large turtle shells, nailed on the walls, from which succulent flesh had once been extracted for soup.

Meanwhile, Mollie gathered a bevy of ladies for dinner elsewhere. Later, they were allowed to peep through the jalousies of the Hall screen to view the festivities below, and to listen to the madrigals, tunefully sung by the Trinity choir.

Candlemass is the British version of the Purification of the Virgin. There were about two-hundred in the Hall. The middle of each long trestle table was an almost solid line of old silver, tankards, bowls, loving cups, and other gifts or bequests.

Rab, in white tie, scarlet and black robes, presided over the head table, elevated above the others on a dais. I sat between him and one of the Rolls-Royce chief executives, with whom I had an instructive conversation about British motors. There were no speeches. Dinner was prefaced by a long Latin grace delivered, as if they were questions and answers, by alternate declarations in Latin by Butler and Lord Adrian.

Rab said Trinity kept up a large wine cellar, especially notable for clarets and ports. We were served a 1955 Taylor port belonging to the College. Mollie's deceased husband had left her a pipe, namely fifty-six-dozen bottles, of the same vintage. We ate trout, venison, savouries, and fruits.

About ten o'clock, the company adjourned to visit the Master's immense quarters. I was speedily submerged, far below my intellectual depth, in discussion with Mrs. Holland, wife of an eminent scholar. Originally from Boston, she has been for decades an economist of note.

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She discoursed about China, a country she knows well, and still visits. She entertains what I believe to be the fallacious belief that the Chinese will not be able for many years to menace their neighbors with a military, nuclear capability.

Earlier, Rab [redacted] told me about his recent trip to the United States, where he [redacted] lectured in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. He is now writing his memoirs, and says he will tell in them the true story of Suez in the fifties. As a political figure, Rab is considered a man of great talent, who narrowly missed being Prime Minister, perhaps because of [redacted] allegations that he was [redacted] equivocal and evasive. [redacted] He sprang from a distinguished family of scholars and administrators -- his uncle was a famous predecessor as Master of Trinity, and his Father [redacted] an admired Governor-General of Burma, as well as an occupant of high posts in India. I think he has found his true niche there, and is luckily fortified by an exceptionally happy marriage.

February 3, 1968 - Saturday

We came back to London on a mid-morning train. There was nothing comforting to an American in the morning papers, which retailed pessimistic stories about how the continuing Vietcong attacks are undermining morale in South Vietnam, and diminishing our prestige there. If one hearkened to most articles in the British press, one would believe we were aggressors and mass murderers.

Read the telegrams, but remained unenlightened about the situation in Southeast Asia.

Tonight, was diverted from care by seeing the superlative fifth sequence on television of "Portrait of a Lady".

Packed and made ready to take off tomorrow for Washington.

February 4, 1968 - Sunday

To the office at 10:00 a. m. for a clean-up of pending business, much of it concerned with attempts to comply with directives to reduce our Embassy personnel, and to go over material prepared for possible, but unlikely, use in connection with the Prime Minister's visit.

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After a January of gratifying mildness, we are now in the throes of a cold spell, rain alternating with feeble snow flurries.

At the airport I met Jack McCain, who was seeing off his pretty daughter-in-law, wife of the wounded Naval aviator now a captive in North Vietnam. We talked about the Spanish-Gibraltar troubles over ship visits.

The eight-hour trip to Friendship was uneventful. I reduced my intake for lunch to hors d'oeuvres, cheese, and fruit with appropriate drinks. The time passed swiftly, thanks to an Agatha Christie mystery story, and the Memoirs of Saint Simon.

To bed at the Metropolitan Club about two a.m. London time (9 p.m. Washington). The stars are out here, the temperature 45-degrees Fahrenheit.

February 5, 1968 - Monday

Sunshine, weather springlike. Made an early trip to 1640 Wisconsin Avenue, where I extricated from piles of books the ten volumes of Buffon I intend to give Paul Mellon as a belated Christmas gift. I bought them in Paris about 1950; they had belonged to Countess Sophia Potocka, Lady-in-Waiting to Marie Antoinette, and have her signature in them.

Thence to Security Storage, where my liquor deposits have shrunk to nine cases, and are housed in a small cement cubicle, ajowl with two Nubian figures and a couple of rugs.

These chores were completed by 10 o'clock. Thereafter, I went to the White House to attend the passover from Mr. Sharon, a member of Adlai Stevenson's old law firm, of a bronze bust of Adlai to the American delegation to the United Nations. A crowd was assembled in the Cabinet Room, unbearably hot from Klieg lights. Sharon made a good speech in the course of which,

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referring to the number of Adlai's partners who had taken government positions under President Kennedy, he quoted Stevenson as remarking he was sorry he had only one law firm to give to his country.

President Johnson, who was present with Mrs. Johnson, delivered a warm and graceful eulogy of Stevenson.

I rode back to State with Dean Rusk and Arthur Goldberg. Dean talked to me in his office about what might be appropriate topics to survey during Harold Wilson's visit. I remained on when Pat Dean arrived to go over the same ground. Rusk appeared healthy and unperturbed by the excitement in Vietnam. His physical resiliency is phenomenal.

I got in on the tail end of John Leddy's staff meeting, where there was banter over the reduction of Embassy staffs. Afterwards, I had a satisfactory talk with level-headed Leddy on this and other subjects. He seems to me an excellent Assistant Secretary for EUR, calm, intelligent, no fuss and feathers. In addition to sound political judgment, his knowledge of economics and finance is especially valuable.

Lunched at the Metropolitan with Tom Blake, Bill Lacy, and others. Lacy, a great friend of Michael Adeane, is considering buying a house or apartment at Bath. I had a few words with Arthur Krock; his appearance is quite frightening; he looks touched by death's finger, and even older than his eighty-odd years. Bill Clark consulted me about his future; he is unhappy in USIA, but has not yet found a place to jump.

This afternoon, I called on Averell. He has by no means abandoned, because of present battles in Vietnam, his pursuit of bringing the North Vietnamese to a conference. His Roumanian

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contact has been silent since last visiting Hanoi, but may yet again be heard from. Harriman wants to have a private talk with Harold Wilson, and I said I would speak to Pat Dean about it. Above all, Averell would like to go to Moscow to negotiate directly with the Russians.

Findley Burns, the autocrat of curtailing Embassy staffs, spent a long and genial spell with me over drinks in my room at the Metropolitan. I am depressed by the latest pronouncement on this subject. We had counted upon unfilled vacancies when reckoning on reductions, but this has now been forbidden. It seems acknowledged that in point of personnel we are the leanest of the major Embassies.

Our Foreign Service now staffs 283 posts in 110 countries.

February 6, 1968 - Tuesday

Went at 9 a.m. to see Dr. Alexander Chase, who found nothing wrong with my masticatory apparatus. He cautioned me against drinking lemon juice - not one of my habits - stating it destroys enamel.

Next I repaired to the White House, summoned by Charles Maguire to discuss the President's toast to the Prime Minister at the dinner scheduled for Thursday. State, and the National Security Agency, had submitted drafts which were considered uninspired and artless. The difficulty is how to couch the Presidential language so as to butter up the Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson as guests, without being fulsome over his policies. One point is agreed -- Wilson should not again be favorably compared with Winston Churchill.

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Lunched with Julius Holmes at his house. It is almost surrounded by foreign embassies; they have special police protection, so he shares the benefits of their armored umbrellas.

Julius is an able, attractive man whom one would never guess is almost sixty-nine. The Holmes have a Chinese couple from Hongkong who gave us a superb meal. He has about finished his present assignment; it is now possible he will be asked to deal with the Cyprus problem.

The preoccupation with Vietnam is all pervasive, the reports from there are contradictory and confusing. The only thing certain is that the other side has lost in killed and wounded devastatingly more than [redacted] and our allies.

I went to see the President for a 5:30 appointment, and was lucky enough to be admitted to his office soon after six; in view of the recognized time lag in most of his scheduling, this was not bad.

He acquired awhile ago a stray, deserted, mongrel dog, the cutest nondescript, playful, little rascal one ever saw. The President thinks he must have had circus training; when one growls at him, he answers with agonized but almost tuneful howls. After he [redacted] clambered over both of us, I had a conversation interrupted by the Boss reading memoranda that flowed in every few minutes. Somehow he decided to tell me about his interviews with Kosygin at Glassboro, which he described in graphic language. Except for Vietnam, he thinks significant improvement was manifest last year in Soviet-American relations. Over non-caloric soft drinks, we talked about the forthcoming British visit; there was nothing I could tell him with which he was not already generally

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familiar. As I was leaving, he told me he wanted to see me again this week, a remark I regard with some unhappiness, for, from past experience, it may delay considerably my departure. On the other hand, he may forget about it.

If this vigorous, impressive man is perturbed over his tribulations it was not evident today. I like and respect him. The criticism of his being "graceless" is contemptible. The same was said of Andrew Jackson, and even more of Abraham Lincoln, who towered over their detractors. Johnson is like an elemental force of nature, and has courage plus unfettered but constructive imagination. He passionately believes in justice to all, and is the only President in my time to have exerted every effort to remedy our racial problems.

Dined tonight with Joe Alsop -- cheerful Truman drove me there in his shiny Cadillac. He said he made about $9000 a year from salary, overtime and moonlighting.

Marian Leiter and Anne Patton were the others. [redacted] We rollicked. Joe provided us with terrapin, cold pheasant, chocolate souffle, and his own inimitable musings. He denigrated his 1948 Ch. Haut Brion, declaring it rough and unready -- I suspect his judgment was swayed by his desire to address himself promptly to Ruinart champagne.

He is exultant over the course of events in Vietnam, saying the flower of the Vietcong cadres has been plucked. I was startled by his excessive praise of General Westmoreland as one who for three years had never made a military mistake. I wish his predictions would prove true; in the past his heart and prejudices have all too often dictated his forecasts.

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Magnolia Leiter dropped me at the Club; as usual she is engaged in litigation, a state she loves. She is a charmer.

Have done a moderate telephone coverage of friends. Alice Longworth asked me to dine on our joint birthday, February 12, but no go, for I expect to be in New York. She continues rightfully to be praised as the best conversationalist in Washington, or indeed anywhere else.

February 7, 1968 - Wednesday

A pedestrian day at the office, except for talks with Bob Bowie, Art Hartman, and John Leddy. Bob advised me confidentially of his decision to resign as Counsellor, effective April 1. He will resume leadership of his Center at Harvard. His tour of duty here has been disappointing; his talents have not, in my opinion, been utilized, but Dean Rusk seems unable to delegate authority.

Lunched between Noel [redacted] Macy and David Finley. Macy believes he has blocked Georgetown University's encroachment on the area in Georgetown of immediate interest to us. Meanwhile, property values in our vicinity have fallen. Not so on the other side of Wisconsin Avenue; Joe Alsop said he had refused an offer of half a million dollars from Senator Percy for his house. Percy must be very rich or very foolish, but Joe's garden, especially when floodlit, is unique.

David Finley has almost brought to fruition his commendable and constructive efforts for the establishment of a National Portrait Gallery; it may be opened in the autumn. I was pleased to observe his freedom from dietary fads; he said no matter what he ate his weight [redacted] rarely exceeded 110 pounds.

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Fanned by delight over the London television showing of Portrait of a Lady, I bought Henry James' novel after arrival here, and read it, for the first time in forty years, until 2:30 this morning. What a master of perception James was; I even like the struggle of trying to penetrate the mazes of his convoluted sentences, and tortuous descriptions. It is a change from the gossip of Saint Simon, an equally great writer -- though not in style -- an observer of life in actuality rather than in imagination.

Ate Crab Maryland tonight, which makes it bliss to be alive.

February 8, 1968 - Thursday

The Prime Minister and his train arrived from London last night. He brought with him Mrs. Wilson, Burke Trend, Denis Greenhill, Michael Halls, Michael Palliser, Gerald Kaufman (Public Relations Adviser), T.D. Lloyd-Hughes (Press Secretary), and Donald Murray (Head of South East Asia Department, Foreign Office).

John Leddy, Bob Bowie, Harry Shullaw, and I went over to meet this group, to which was attached Pat Dean and Ed Tompkins from the British Embassy, at 11:30 this morning. The road from the White House Northwest Gate to the Diplomatic entrance was lined with Army, Navy, and Air Force men, standing at attention with fixed bayonets. I trailed along behind the President as he met his guests in front of a battery of cameramen.

The President and Prime Minister disappeared into the Oval Office, unattended, from which they emerged two and a half hours later (2 o'clock). The rest of us cooled our heels in the Cabinet Room, but this was pleasant enough since every one there had

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known the others for a long time. We were joined by Walt Rostow, who was hawkishly gratified by how things are going in Vietnam.

Our unpredictable President announced we must all be hungry and should follow him upstairs in the White House to drink and eat. Poor Pat Dean was thoroughly discomfited, for he had arranged a large lunch at home for the Prime Minister. However, there was no choice; exactly the same thing [redacted] happened when Harold Wilson was last here. Pat was initially angry, but yielded with good spirit.

The newspapers [redacted] last night made merry over the selections chosen by the orchestra for this evening's State Dinner. Amongst the titles was On the Road to Mandalay, and one or two others that seemed especially inapposite in Mr. Wilson's case. When, however, he heard of Protocol's embarrassment over this, he insisted the program stand.

While we were drinking before lunch, the PM remarked on how satisfactory had been his conversation with the President. To my surprise, he told us there had been a reflow of gold to London in excess of two-hundred-million dollars during the past two weeks. This does not accord at all with our Embassy figures reported by the Treasury Attaché. Also, he said exports were increasing substantially, unemployment was manageable, and all in all the economy was ready to respond to the new measures.

Lunch was cheerful; the President recounted some good Texas stories. Incidentally, he spoke warmly of how helpful President Eisenhower had always been to him, and of his deep affection for the General.

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When they left, I stayed behind for a few minutes with the President. He said his talk with Wilson had been satisfactory, and without rancor, although he had spoken sternly about British plans for withdrawal from the Far East and Middle East. Wilson gave [redacted] him glowingly optimistic predictions of how Britain would pull itself up by its bootstraps.

Before lunch Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Carpenter came out to speak to the Prime Minister, who kissed Mrs. Johnson. I followed suit almost mechanically -- E. will certainly tease me about this. I must confess I thought Mrs. J. seemed slightly surprised by this good English fashion of saluting ladies.

During lunch, LBJ said that before President Kennedy's death, he [redacted] was at a dinner one night where one of the company, an Assistant Secretary of State, [redacted] severely criticized the President and Dean Rusk. This disloyalty made him boil with indignation, but he took no immediate action. A short time afterwards, the assassination occurred. Within thirty-six hours, the new President ordered the dismissal of the erring officer -- this was Roger Hillsman, who was succeeded by Bill Bundy. Later, Hillsman wrote a book critical of U.S. policy in Vietnam.

While talking alone with LBJ before leaving the White House, I asked him whether his tax bill would be passed. He thought not. He would get a renewal of certain excise levies, and probably a raised corporation tax, but not an increase for individuals.

This evening, I went to the White House banquet. Downstairs I was cheerily and successively engaged in conversation with Ruth and George Ball, Ellen and Jack McCloy, Cynthia and Bill Martin, but was directed by an aide to go upstairs to the small drawing-room. There, I found the Vice-President and Mrs. Humphrey,

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Virginia and Dean Rusk, Lynda Robb and her husband. I thought Captain Robb attractive; Lynda looked radiantly happy.

Dean took me to a corner, and, after other remarks, said he hoped I was ready to stay on in London, that the President esteemed me greatly and so on. I answered affirmatively, but reminded him my resignation, if it were desired to replace me at any time, would be immediately tendered, and would cause me no heartburn whatever. We joked about our two friends, George McGhee and Bill Benton, who hanker for the post.

The President gave the PM a luxurious set of golf clubs. We had done research for this present at the Embassy, being instructed to find out what might be appropriate in the way of shaft lengths, and color for the bag. I do not know what was given Mrs. Wilson -- she looked sweet and dignified. She is to stay on in the U.S. about ten days, primarily to see her son Robin, a student at M.I.T.

I asked Jimmy Symington when he was leaving as Chief of Protocol to commence his campaign in Missouri for a House seat. He expects to go in March, to be replaced by Angier Duke. I hope and expect Jimmy will win. He has an exceptionally appealing personality, and is handsome, as indeed he should be with such parents as Evie and Stu.

Preceded by the Colors, the little party marched down to the ballroom, where two-hundred or more guests had congregated.

I sat at dinner between Mrs. Mansfield (Mike's wife) and Mrs. Solomon. It was an enjoyable placement. The fish served was Pompano, in my opinion the best of all salt-water products -- excluding crustaceans -- except the shad, which suffers a little

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in comparison because of being so bony, but compensates, in the female category, by its intriguing roe.

The toasts to the Queen and the President were out of the ordinary. Each had been carefully prepared. L.B.J. was laudatory of Britain, but did not single out Wilson for individual praise. The PM was cagey, but satisfactory on Vietnam. There were no fireworks in either production.

The concert, following dinner, was unspectacular but diverting. I sat between Kay Graham and Bill Fulbright to hear Robert Merrill (Metropolitan Opera) sing "Mandalay", "I Got Plenty of Nuttin", and another Porgy and Bess piece "It Ain't Necessarily So". He was joined afterwards by Miss Veronica Tyler, a beautiful negro woman from Baltimore, in duets.

I went back with Kay Graham to her house, to relax in the joy of her company. She is, I think, really pleasuring herself in the exercise of enormous journalistic power. A remarkable woman, a boon to Washington, of passionate convictions.

New York City is deluged with garbage and trash, 70,000 tons of it, owing to a strike by Sanitation workers. Disease and rats are taking over.

February 9, 1968 - Friday

Temperature at noon about 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Inescapable interviews at the office on personnel matters. Talked to Katie Louchheim about the futile way in which the admirers of Adlai Stevenson have set about constituting a worthy memorial to him. The large sums contributed threaten to be diffused into projects in the Less Developed Countries that will have little pertinence to the way in which he should be memorialized.

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BRITISH EMBASSY LUNCHEON

in Honor of

Prime Minister Wilson

Friday, February 9, 1968

Guest List

US

Vice President Humphrey
Secretary Rusk
Secretary Fowler
Secretary McNamara
Secretary-designate Clifford
Undersecretary Katzenbach
Governor Harriman
Ambassador Bruce
Special Assistant to the President W. Rostow
Assistant Secretary Leddy
Assistant Secretary Bundy

UK

Prime Minister Wilson
Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean
Sir Burke Trend, Secretary of the Cabinet
Sir Denis Greenhill, Deputy Undersecretary of State(Foreign Office
Mr. A. N. Halls, Principal Private Secretary
Mr. D. F. Murray, Head of Southeast Asia Dept.
Mr. A. M. Palliser, Private Secretary
Edward Tomkins, Minister, British Embassy
Eric Midgley, Commercial Minister, British Embassy
Sir Evan Maude, Economic Minister, British Embassy
Lt.Gen. Sir George Lea, Defence and Military Attache', British Embassy
John Killick, Counselor (Chief of Chancery), British Embassy

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and Mrs. Tunney of California (he is Gene Tunney's son and she a luscious Hollander), the Ambassador from Morocco and his wife (she is a sister of the King, and seemed to rate being addressed as "Ma'am"), the James Symingtons, were amongst the guests.

After Dinner, Jim Symington played the guitar and sang in English, French, and Spanish. Now I know he will be elected to Congress -- he really is a sympathetic whizzbang.

While we dallied within doors, snow fell without, and it was over slippery streets I was eased home by the John Warners.

I think Lorraine is one of the greatest hostesses; she is thoughtful, enthusiastic, mistress of the art of making other people talk. Her gayety and lack of malice are outstanding.

Earlier, I had spent an hour with the President. He talked almost exclusively about Vietnam, reading me a seven-page telegram he had just received from General Westmoreland, whose confidence in the military outluck I hope, but do not believe, will prove justified.

LBJ said he had not yet settled on a successor to Chip Bohlen in Paris. Among those suggested to him were John Loeb (the rich New York Investment Banker), and Bill Benton (self-recommended).

He said he wanted me to stay in London as long as he was in the White House. I replied I would be glad to do so until the expiration of his present term, and perhaps he might consider a replacement thereafter.

I enjoyed my visit, during which I drank two bottles of root beer. Before going to LBJ's office, I saw Walt Rostow, who kindly allowed me to read his fascinating file on the Vietcong attacks last week and currently.

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February 10, 1968 - Saturday

Harry Shullaw came to the Metropolitan this morning to give me a long account from one of his British Embassy friends on what the PM had recorded as the chief points in his two interviews with LBJ.

Packed, took the shuttle to New York, and expected to go early to bed at The Brook. Was diverted from bed because of Lucius Beebe's book The Big Spenders. Some of the captions were: "Potter Palmer - his wife was so covered with jewels she staggered under their weight"; "James M. West - Fond of Fine Cars, he kept a fleet of forty-One Cadillacs"; "William Andrews Clark - Once bought whiskey for 450,000 Montana voters"; "Spencer Penrose - Wrote memos to himself, limiting daily expenses to $1,000,000". Beebe's accounts of lavish expenditure in that pre-income tax era seems fantastic, equal to, or exceeding, the conduct of rich Romans in their most degenerate days.

February 11, 1968 - Sunday

Governor Rockefeller has settled the Sanitation workers strike which has now tied up 100,000 tons of garbage and trash in New York City, by capitulating completely to their demands, despite the indignant protests of Mayor John Lindsay, who called their terms "blackmail". More strikes by City employees for inordinate wages are now expected, and there is widespread disapproval of Rockefeller's action.

Lunched with Ailsa at 2 East 67th Street, then went with her to meet Page Cross at her new apartment. She expects to move there in a couple of weeks, and have the grandchildren with

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her for a short period. I thought many of the things in it beautiful, but the place needs humanizing by occupation.

Dined tonight with Ellen Blair at 1 Sutton Place South. She is always so satisfactory, and such fun to be with. She [redacted] motored five hours this afternoon from Groton School, where she had visited her grandson, but, unaffected by the journey, seemed in mint condition.

Before going there, I was tracked down, through the White House switchboard, by ElliottRoosevelt - not one of my favorite characters - telephoning from Miami, Florida. He wanted me to delay the acceptance by the Cunard Line of any bid for the Queen Mary until he could present a case on behalf of himself and his associates. Since I had, at his instance, dealt already with this affair just before I left London, and Lord Mancroft had given a day's grace to receive his submission, I expressed surprise that the matter was still pending. I told him I could not comply with his demand that I call Mancroft today, and assert, amongst other things, my confidence in the financial standing of Elliott's syndicate. I suggested he hop a plane, and arrange to be met tomorrow morning in London with a certified check for five or six million dollars, or whatever matches his bid, and interview Lord Mancroft on his home ground. Meanwhile, he might cable our Embassy to try to arrange a conference. He thought he would follow this advice.

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February 12, 1968 - Monday

My Seventieth birthday. Commenced by eating a platter of fish cakes for breakfast. Then read a divine letter from E. written in French, full of love and whimsicalities. Also opened a present from her, a pretty silver-gilt box, to hold what she hopes will be my daily ration of four cigarettes. Was touched by a cable from the London office, sent by Henrietta Morris, Bob Skiff, and Sheldon Krys. Wrote Diana Phipps thanks for a charming Turkish miniature from her. Telephoned Alice Longworth in Washington to congratulate her on our joint fete day; she had proposed a celebratory dinner at her house tonight.

Found brother Jim and Ellen were in Palm Beach with their daughter Ellen. Banks, the stock exchanges, most shops are holidaying, so I was fortunate enough to inveigle redoutable Cap Rieber to lunch with me at The Brook. At 85, he has the vigor, appetite, enthusiasm of a youth. He made me free of many petroleum secrets. I was, of course, particularly interested in his analysis of his own company, Barber Oil. He is confident of its prospects for continued and prosperous growth. We had the first shad and roe of the season.

Went to Ailsa's apartment to see the three captivating grandchildren...Andrea, Lavinia, and Michael. They are seemingly devoted to each other, well mannered, good looking, and affectionate. Ailsa's new dog, a white Labrador, called Apollo, deserves his name. He is a comely animal.

Dined at The Brook on food no old man should eat: Eggs Bercy (Fried, with deerfoot sausages), and turtle fins Maryland.

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February 13, 1968 - Tuesday

Morning at his office with George White, going over income and gift tax returns, guardian accounts, and the miscellaneous business of our family. Without George, to whom I have been so indebted over a long period for his conscientious and effective care of our finances, I would, while stationed abroad, have been badly handicapped.

Lunched at the Racquet Club, on broiled scrod, with Bill Channing, who is hopeful and desirous of returning to London permanently.

Buck Crawford came to see me this afternoon. We reviewed the trust accounts of E. and the children; these four persons are adequately solvent. Investment decisions are difficult to make, especially when inflationary pressures are as strong as they now are. Distrust of the future purchasing power of the dollar persuades many people, especially the well-heeled, to buy glamor stocks and art objects, almost regardless of value - if there be any such standard. On the other hand, stocks, glamor, or otherwise, can shoot downward as well as upward, a fact almost forgotten by a generation which, with minor interruptions, has known only rising security prices. The excessively rich have, to a considerable extent, debauched the art market by allowing dealers, and interior decorators, to make inordinate profits, but I suppose such gulls have existed throughout history. I saw today a small Bessarabian recently bought in New York for $5,500; I could almost guarantee to find a half-dozen equally attractive ones in London for less than $1,500 apiece. It is, however, true that, in some categories of antiques, prices in London and Paris are even higher than here.

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Dined with Ailsa at 2 East 67th Street. Long discussion about the three grandchildren; I think the sooner they go to boarding schools the better, but there is a problem of separation, for they seem uncommonly dependent on each other's company.

During my stay in New York, the weather has been clear, but the temperature has varied from 12° to 25° F., and, coupled with strong winds, has made walking uncomfortable.

February 14, 1968 - Wednesday

Took off, a half-hour late, on PanAm from Kennedy. The flight estimate is 6-1/2 hours, so we should arrive at Heathrow about ten p.m. British time. Sat next a garrulous Australian, but not quite as compulsive a talker as Benton or Bowles.

Arrived home, where everything was shipshape. Marina and Cy Sulzberger are staying with us.

February 15, 1968 - Thursday

Put in a short day at the office, where there was plenty to do. Had an austere lunch sent up from the nether regions. During my absence the group handling the 10% personnel cut [redacted] made recommendations which, if acceptable, should meet with the approval of the State Department and the Bureau of the Budget. The return home of what would under such circumstances be surplus State employees is simpler than planning how to take care of those of our faithful local employees for whom our Government would make no provision except in cases where retirement pay is applicable. We are considering methods by which those who wish to do so might be taken care of in local industries.

I am having a memorandum circulated to all the sections, explaining the proposals now under review. Each section will state to me early next week in writing any objections to this plan. After contemplating such objections, I will then conduct oral interviews with those affected.

Tonight we had a dinner at home for the Sulzbergers, with these guests:

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DINNER - THURSDAY 15th FEBRUARY 1968 - 8:15 for 8:30 pm

Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
T. E. The Italian Amb and Mme Guidotti
Lord Harlech
Lord Goodman
H. C. for Canada and Mrs. Ritchie
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mrs. Bogh-Henrikssen
Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger
Viscountess Astor
Mr. Hamish Hamilton
Mr. Frank and Lady Katharine Giles
Mr. Hugh and Lady Antonia Fraser
Mr. David and Lady Pamela Hicks
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Preston
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. John Pope-Hennessy
Mrs. Quennell
Mr. Robin Fedden
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Montagu Meyer
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Krys
Mme Ronaldo de Juan

Regretted

Lady Diana Cooper
Lord and Lady Hartwell
Sir Isaiah and Lady Berlin
Mr. R and Ly Eliz. von Hofmannsthal
Duchess of Buccleuch
Mr. and Mrs. Vane Ivanovic
Mr. Ian and Lady Caroline Gilmour
Mrs. Burling
Mr. and Mrs. Ludovic Kennedy
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Berry
Mr. Sam Spiegel
Mr. John Sparrow

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February 17, 1968 - Saturday

Went to see Miss MacInnes this morning. Virginia Surtees lunched with us. She gave me as a birthday present a drawing she had commissioned of Sasha.

Eleanor Ostermeier has returned from home leave, and cheerfully took up the burden this afternoon with me of bringing our business up to date.

I am in frequent correspondence with Bill Benton about the anniversary celebration to be held later this year in Edinburgh and in London to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the founding of his Encyclopaedia Britannica. He called my attention to a statement made in the First Edition of the Britannica, in which it was said "excessive smoking weakens the sight, prejudices the smelling, diminishes the appetite, and dries and damages the brain." All this has happened to me, but I keep on smoking. Another recommendation in this original edition was one of cold baths for curing "melancholia, madness, and the bites of mad dogs."

During my absence there were no demonstrations against the Embassy about Vietnam. A small one, however, is scheduled for tomorrow. It is referred to as a "Silent March", consisting of a group of women on the 50th anniversary of Womens Suffrage. This march will pass the front of the Embassy, and the participants will present a letter protesting the killing of women and children in Vietnam. 200 to 300 protestors are expected.

February 18, 1968 - Sunday

Quiet day. Beautiful weather. I caught a head cold, ascribable to sleeping under an electric blanket. The last three nights it has cut out about one a. m., and like a fool I have spent the rest of my time exposed to an icy blast with nothing but its unsubstantial covering.

E and I went around this afternoon to see Albany. She visits it almost every day, and thinks the workmen are fairly attentive to their duties. I despair of its ever being finished. The Albany authorities are undertaking a major restoration of the roofs along the rope walk, which they say are in lamentable shape and a job that will require a year to complete. During that time the occupants of the attic rooms, supposedly reserved for servants but actually some of them in the possession of distinguished country gentlemen for occasional use, must be evacuated. All tenants have been warned of impending noise and dirt.

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Great Britain switched over to daylight time at midnight last night. Thereafter, for a period, the difference between London and the United States Eastern coast will be six hours.

February 19, 1968 - Monday

Lunched with E at Fleur Meyer's. She had a five-star lot, including Madame Vlachos (the famous Greek newspaper owner now in exile), Maurice Chevalier (who in his 80th year gave his last public show in London yesterday evening), Hal Prince (the American play producer), Henry Moore (the famous sculptor), and Gaby Bentinck (wife of the former Dutch Ambassador here, who is now Ambassador in Paris). It was wonderful fun. Chevalier, always gay, looks and talks as he did thirty years ago. Henry Moore told me he had just received word from the United States of the grant to him and to Pierre Mendes-France of the Einstein Award. He said he did not know what the Einstein Award was, and would I please find out. Undertaking to do so at the office, I could only ascertain it was given for scientific and mathematical achievements. These certainly would not be applicable in his case, and I shall have to investigate further.

This afternoon I appeared for an hour of uninterrupted discourse about Embassy operations, British-American relations, and similar subjects before Dr. William G. Fletcher and his group of 32 students from Rollins College, Florida. I find such meetings stimulating--these students are majoring in English History and Economics.

We had drinks tonight at home for Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III, their travelling companions, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond La Montagne, Tom Finletter and his wife, and Mrs. Ella Burling. John Rockefeller and his wife are delightful people. I always derive instruction from his comments on oriental art and culture. They are leaving for Sweden tomorrow, where they expect to be shown the King's fine porcelain collection.

For some years, chiefly because of Ronald Tree's sponsorship of it, I have contributed [redacted] to the University of the West Indies. I was first approached on the subject by Sir Philip Sherlock, its talented Vice Chancellor. From time to time he sends me speeches. One of them, made last November in Canada, contains the following interesting passage:

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You, French or English speaking, began as settler colonies. We began as planter colonies. However neglected, you began as free men with a continent to master. Voltaire may have laughed at Canada as "several acres of snow," and in 1763 France certainly thought she had got the better of the bargain when she gave up her claim to Canada in exchange for the sugar island of Guadeloupe, a few hundred square miles in area. But Canada was free. Guadeloupe was a slave-and-sugar plantation. This is where we West Indians began. We were valued not as men but as chattels, not for what we were but for what we produced. In no part of the Americas was the plantation system based on slavery more oppressive, more brutal, more degrading than in Haiti, Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, St. Kitts. Is there a more fertile breeding ground for racial hatred than you will find in the laws of the period with their hideous mutilations and obscenities? Or in the brutality of that traffic in African men and women that began in 1516, lasted through three and a half centuries up to 1865, filled the docks of London and Southampton, La Rochelle and Havre with fortunes in sugar and molasses and filled the West Indian islands with misery and degradation, and destroyed the lives of between thirty and forty million people.

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There is considerable discomposture here in hotel and restaurant circles over the last gradings given by an organization that more or less follows the line of Michelin in France, of the excellence of food, wines and service in Great Britain. Top position has been given to only two restaurants, the Mirabelle and the Cafe Royal. Amongst hotels, the Hilton was not included with the Savoy, Claridges, the Co[illegible]aught, the Berkeley, and the Ritz. The Hilton has protested, but I think vainly.

February 20, 1968 - Tuesday

Bob Smith, for many years head chauffeur at the Embassy, came to see me this morning. He looks in far better health than when he retired four years ago at the age of 65. He and his wife live in Peabody Foundation lodgings in London, but for part of the year occupy rent-free a cottage on the estate of a large land owner. He thought of supplementing his pension by taking occasional jobs as a chauffeur, but came to grief through no fault of his own when his Rolls Royce, standing at a kerb, was sideswiped by a truck. He has now vowed never to drive again.

Lunched at the office. Tony Lewis came to see me this afternoon. He wanted me to deliver a speech to the Foreign Correspondents Association, but I asked for a postponement on the grounds that I did not think it useful at this time to engage in what undoubtedly would be an altercation over Vietnam.

I went this afternoon to the farewell reception of Jayme Sloan Chermont, Brazilian Ambassador, who is retiring for age next month.

Tonight we gave a large dinner for Diana Phipps, whose birthday is on February 22. The guests were:

I thought the house looked well, and the greenhouse camelias were resplendent. Most of the friends Diana had asked were from the entertainment world, and they kept each other well in play until one a. m. Because of Diana's horoscope, E hung suspended from chandeliers huge Japanese paper fish all over the ground [redacted] floor. At least we had a good view of young men's fashions, for some dressed in extraordinary avant garde attire. Michael Fish, whose own shop next to Bucks Club is famous with the younger set, wore an elaborately embroidered costume; many of the others were in ruffled shirts with long lace cuffs.

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DINNER - Embassy residence - February 20, 1968 - 8:30 p.m.

"For Diana Phipps"

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. Michael Fish
Lady Antonia Fraser
Mr. James Fox
Mrs. Mark Littman
Mr. Charles Harding
Mr. Jonathan and Dr. Rachel Miller
Viscount and Viscountess Norwich
Mr. and Mrs. David Pryce-Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thomas
Prince and Princess Wekersheim
Mr. and Mrs. George Weidenfeld
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gatacre
Mr. and Mrs. Rory McEwen
Prince and Princess Radziwill
Countess Sternberg
Mr. Francis Wyndham
Lady Victoria Yorke
Mr. Michael Hastings
Lady Hesketh
Mr. Jim Haynes
Miss Mary McDougall
Hon. Robert Loder
Mrs. Quennell
Mr. Tom Parr
Mrs. Kenneth Tynan
Mr. Terence Stamp
Miss Virginia Guest
Mr. David McEwen
Count Jean Oberndorff
Mr. Hercules Bellville
Mr. John Wells
Mr. Mark and Lady Arabella Boxer
Miss Pamela Colin
Earl of Drogheda
Mr. Peter Eyre
Miss Maggie Keswick
Mr. Patrick and Lady Amabel Lindsay
Mr. Joe Menell
Mr. Dudley Moore
Lady Catherine Pakenham
Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens
Mr. and Mrs. Michael White
Count Seilern
Count Frederick Seilern
Countess Larisch

After Dinner

Sir Nicholas and Lady Sekers
Mr. Peter Coats and Mrs. Penelope Wilson
Lady Diana Cooper

Regretted

Baron Albrizzi
Mr. Cecil Beaton
Lord and Lady Chalfont
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Driberg
Mr. Hugh Fraser
Mr. Mark Littman
Mr. Kenneth Tynan
Miss Janet Lyle
Miss Edna O'Brien
Mr. David Bailey
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Gendel
Miss Chlore Peploe
Miss Clare Peploe
Mr. Mark Peploe
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Donen

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February 21, 1968 - Wednesday

Eli Ginsberg, who has been travelling widely in Europe, engaged especially on questions of population control, came to see me this morning with his wife. I have seldom enjoyed a better hour of conversation than with this intelligent man.

I lunched at Thomson House with Harold Evans and the editorial staff of the Sunday Times. Several of them had been in Vietnam, and I was not cheered by their prognostications of what might take place there.

My cold has returned in full force, and my eyes are streaming to such an extent that I cannot read. I went to bed and sent my excuses for not attending the annual George Washington Birthday Ball, of which Mrs. Harold Wilson and E are the Chairmen. This is held under the auspices of the English Speaking Union, and E reported it was unusually successful in raising money.

Jean Monnet called me tonight. He is in London until tomorrow. He came here for a secret meeting with George Brown. He asked my views on the proposals just made in Paris after a meeting between Kiesinger and President de Gaulle on a suggested form of association between Great Britain and the Common Market countries. I told him I thought the British should keep their application on the table, and not fool around with such unsatisfactory compromises. He said he hoped to be back here again next week, and we could discuss this matter further.

Jean's visit to America produced an article by James Reston which gives an appreciative measure of the man. It was:

February 22, 1968 - Thursday

Being Washington's Birthday, this was an Embassy holiday, and I spent it sneezing in bed.

February 23, 1968 - Friday

Admirals McCain and Kirn came to see me this morning. Jack had just returned from making another speech in the United States on Soviet naval power. This theme has now been taken up in many quarters where its importance was not previously recognized. There is a long article on the subject in the last edition of TIME.

Went home for lunch.

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A Great Frenchman Comes to Town

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Many visitors come to Washington these days from overseas, but few with as cool and clear a mind or as steady an eye on the long future as Jean Monnet of France.

He always seems to show up here just when there is hurt in our hearts about France, and he always says the same thing, and it always sounds new because we tend to forget his quiet wisdom when he's gone.

I believe in America, he says. Vietnam is a passing phase, a tragic event in the long and difficult adjustment to new world conditions, but for all the present divisions and confusions, the slow movement toward interdependence among nations goes on.

In Europe, he says, we have seen and suffered from the spirit of domination and nationalism. Over the centuries, one after another of the principal nations of Europe has tried to dominate the others. Each believed in its own superiority; each acted for a time in the illusion that superiority could be affirmed and maintained by force. Each in turn was defeated, and each failure grew more catastrophic as the weapons of war grew more powerful.

Equal Terms

Monnet is not diverted from his simple themes by disappointment or even war. He did not lead the way toward the unification of Europe by concentrating on narrow immediate problems. The thing to do, he believes, is to change the conditions surrounding the problems, to work toward larger groupings of nations that can deal on more equal terms with the United States and the Soviet Union, and to avoid the spirit of domination, which is the curse of the age.

It must have been reassuring to President Johnson to listen to this compassionate man this week. Monnet looks back of Vietnam and beyond it, and sees in the longer reaches of American policy good reason for hope.

"Instead of following the old maxim of divide and rule," he said the other day in New York, "America, the world's most powerful nation, has not behaved as if it feared a rival but as if it sought a partner. . . . I have lived in your country long enough to know that what some people think is a will in America to dominate is really the desire for efficiency, which is quite another matter. If the United States worked to divide it would seek to maintain national divisions in Europe, whereas it supports European unity."

Yet Monnet, though confident of the future, is not happy about the present. He believes we get in trouble in the world because we have no clear objective and no adequate procedures for reaching policy decisions. He is not satisfied with the present forms of consultation between sovereign nations, but believes the nations must work together, not to achieve their separate goals, but to change the conditions which give rise to the problems.

"I am more than ever convinced," he says, "that world peace can be safeguarded only by the formation of larger entities in the world like the European Community, meeting and discussing problems inside common institutions, whether these problems be of political, defense or monetary policy."

Common Interest

The guide to the future, as Monnet sees it, lies in applying to international life the lessons we have learned inside the democratic societies of the West. "Within national frontiers," he observes, "men long ago found and developed civilized ways of dealing with conflicts of interest; they no longer needed to defend themselves by force. Rules and institutions established equality of status; the poorer and weaker organized themselves to exert greater influence; the more powerful and the less-favored recognized their common interest. Human nature had not changed; it was human behavior that had been changed by common institutions under conditions providing at least a minimum of well-being . . ."

His complaint is that across frontiers nations still behave as would individuals if there were no laws and no institutions, and his purpose now, as it has been for over 40 years, is to work away slowly and steadily toward the application of this unifying and civilizing principle among nations.

In the narrow, and tangled mood of Washington today, this vision of a larger purpose beyond Vietnam, even beyond American nationalism, has, as usual, impressed everybody who talked to Monnet. The number, alas, was not large. Congress hears the soldiers and the visiting chiefs, but the philosophers and prophets it seldom hears, and it is philosophy and hopeful prophecy that the capital needs now more than almost anything else.

SECRET

Michael Palliser came to see me at Winfield House this evening. The Prime Minister, always acutely aware of unfavorable publicity, is disturbed by an article published in the London Times this morning under a Washington dateline. It is by Louis Heren, the paper's chief correspondent there, and in my opinion undoubtedly reflects a personal interview by Heren with the President. The article was:

Questions will undoubtedly be raised by this in the House of Commons next week. The PM made no request through Michael for me to do anything about it, but I told Palliser I would make sure it was read by the President, who is at his ranch in Texas. Accordingly, I telephoned Harry McPherson at the White House, who promised me to see to this. I was again struck, as I have always been in the past, by Michael's excellent judgment.

He was followed later in the evening by Sheldon Krys, who brought out some telegrams about our thus far unproductive colloquies at Panmunjom with the North Koreans. After going over the papers, I sent this telegram to the Department:

February 24, 1968 - Saturday

All was quiet today. My cold has vanished. I devoted most of the afternoon to answering birthday telegrams, and also to reading Theodore H. White's play on Julius Caesar that he has generously dedicated to me. I also had a packet of books as a birthday present from Hamish Hamilton, including a long biography of Adlai Stevenson, who in spite of his brilliant intellect and engaging personality, never became a great statesman.

I read tonight a book on Philby by three Sunday Times writers. This perverse ideological spy and traitor has probably done more harm to Western interests than any other double agent of our times. It is amazing that his associates continued for so long to be gullible about him. I found the book particularly informative on the operations of MI5 and MI6 during the last war, not an edifying account.

February 25, 1968 - Sunday

After a morning at home, I came to the office this afternoon, where Eleanor and I dealt with a lot of accumulations.

British journalistic comment on our activities in Vietnam has taken some strange turns this week. Today Peregrine Worsthorne, our heretofore doughty supporter, has now counselled a US withdrawal. On the same page, an editorial

THE TIMES

Feb. 23, 1968

IN BUSINESS NEWS:
INDUSTRIALISTS' HOPES ON EXPORTS

Anglo-US relationship comes under strain

From LOUIS HEREN, Washington Correspondent, who has just been awarded the first John F. Kennedy Memorial Award, valued at $10,000 (£3,450), for his book The New American Commonwealth. Details in The Times Diary—page 8.

President Johnson is a great friend of the British people. For him it is blood that counts. There is no substitute and naturally he buys his Hereford cattle from England. There is probably some racialism in this admiration. As with many southerners, he is proud of his English origins, and is known to have boasted about them.

He has also been known to observe that the island race could do a little harder, but as long as there is a United Kingdom and a United States, his assumption is that they will be united by a close special relationship. It may be an itty-bitty place, but that is where mother came from.

That said there is no evidence that he has been impressed by any British Prime Minister since Churchill. He enjoyed the company of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, but there was the little matter of buses for Cuba. He knows Mr. Wilson well. For their recent White House dinner the President dismissed his ghost writers and wrote the speech in which he said that the American people were backing Britain.

There was, of course, the gratuitous advice on the need for restraint in Vietnam, but Mr. Johnson is well aware of the need to placate party factions. It was the Prime Minister's insistence that only a narrow gap had to be bridged to bring peace to Vietnam that apparently reduces him to the homely expletives of the Texas hill country.

Mr. Wilson is possibly still unaware of this. The President is capable of old-fashioned southern courtesy. It is just possible that he cannot bring himself to speak his mind in certain circumstances, which may help to explain his apparent deviousness.

The fact remains that if there is always to be an Anglo-American special relationship the Prime Minister really ought to stop talking about narrow gaps to be bridged. With or without the Prime Minister's qualification it is seen here as a ludicrous remark.

As far as the formal positions are concerned, to which Mr. Wilson referred, the President believes that his San Antonio formula is crystal clear. The same cannot be said of the recent statement from Hanoi.

For Mr. Johnson the North Vietnam intention was an enigma until the present offensive was launched. For him the enigma was not the only casualty. With it went, or ought to have gone, all the smooth talk about little gaps and bridges.

Alas for Mr. Wilson. Whatever audience he was addressing that night in the White House, for President Johnson it was just as bad as selling buses to Cuba. The Prime Minister now seems to be bunched with Mr. Lester Pearson, sometimes known here as "that feller up in Ottawa", and other "peaceniks" in striped trousers.

But this is not the only reason why the great Churchillian period of Anglo-American history is mourned. In spite of all official assurances to the contrary, and I was also misled, the President apparently has not really accepted the accelerated withdrawal of British troops from east of Suez.

There was some excuse for believing it to be otherwise: as an experienced politician, indeed a master of the art, Mr. Johnson always appreciates the political difficulties of his fellow practitioners.

He obviously understands Mr. Wilson's problems, and is willing to help. But the other Johnson—whose idols are Franklin Roosevelt and Churchill, and who yearns for greatness and a grand coalition to meet the dangers of the remaining decades of the twentieth century believes the withdrawal to be terribly wrong.

It is thought to be unnecessary, and too high a price to pay when only a little more elbow grease would dispatch many of Britain's economic difficulties. The belief is that it ought not to have been announced because the conditions of 1970 and beyond are unknown.

The President has his Mansfields who want to withdraw troops from Europe. Others want to reduce or dismantle the alliances which are believed to be alone responsible for the measure of peace now enjoyed in the northern hemisphere. The British withdrawal can only increase these pressures and the presidential ardeur, but clearly the lack of leadership in Britain is regretted most of all.

The belief is that there is nothing very much wrong with the American and British peoples: that together or in parallel they can achieve great things.

But as the American people refused to confront the realities of 1940, before Churchill persuaded Roosevelt of the rightness of the cause to be fought in Nazi Europe, so the British people are seen to be confused.

This is perhaps an unnecessarily heroic view of life, enhanced further by the Vietnam war. Mr. Wilson did indeed try to fill a world role for some years. He did respond, almost in a Kiplingesque way, to such challenges.

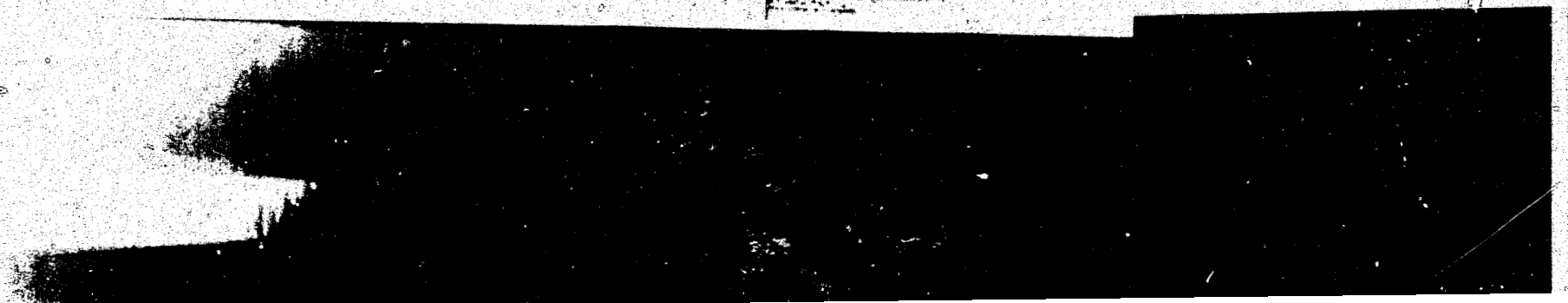
Britain obviously needs time for recuperation, but there only the fires of recent years are recalled—Berlin, Korea, Malaya, Cyprus, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia and Vietnam.

The list is not complete. Britain extinguished some alone, and helped with others. The question now being asked is: will Britain be at the fire next time?

In spite of Mr. McNamara's rather foolish refusal to assume any of Britain's burdens, and the close look now being taken at American overseas responsibilities President Johnson seems determined to tread in the footsteps of Churchill and Roosevelt, or what he sees as their footsteps.

The need for allies is clear. The President looks to Australia, which he seems to regard as a second Texas. His admiration for Australians is unbounded. Blood tells again, apparently, but Australians are too few.

Britain is always returned to and richly rewarded. The assumption is that one of these days she and her leaders will again be fit to return the Grand Coalition.



SECRET

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in the Sunday Telegraph continues its stout advocacy of our policies. The strangest reversal of all, however, came on Monday, February 19, 1968, in the form of an editorial in the Daily Mirror, which read:

I telephoned [redacted] Lulu Slater tonight in San Remo, to inquire about Nelson. I had tried to reach her previously without result. She said Nelson's condition had markedly improved during the past week, but tonight he appeared threatened by pneumonia.

On Wednesday night of this week Robert M. Beers of our Embassy was splashed with paint by Sussex University students demonstrating against the Vietnam war. Beers had taken part in a Teach-in at the University, where both North and South Vietnamese spoke. As he left the building with his daughter, they were attacked by a group of about 100 students waving banners, chanting slogans, and throwing paint. The American flag was also burnt in his presence.

I have been concerned for some time over the organized fashion in which demonstrations are conducted against our Embassy officials whenever they address University students. Such meetings are stacked in advance, and remarks to these hostile audiences are almost invariably greeted with derision and prolonged interruptions. The consequence is the newspapers play up these occurrences in a manner distinctly harmful to our objectives. I intend to raise this question with our staff next week and consider whether we should not for the present decline to send speakers to places where rioting is likely. The British in many cases seem to have departed from the spirit of fair play on which they have traditionally prided themselves. The Liberal Party has gone so far as solemnly to approve and offer assistance to Americans in Great Britain who refuse to accept a draft call. The Oxford Union has just pronounced itself [redacted] in the same sense. Subscriptions to support American draft resistors are being solicited by several [redacted] private organizations. It seems inconceivable to me that if the situation were reversed a political party [redacted] in the United States, would adopt any such position.

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The dragged men who are carrying the can

THE weekend is the time for thought.

Another 10,500 American soldiers have packed their kitbags this weekend for Vietnam.

President Johnson has wished them God Speed.

Within days they will be obeying orders, as any soldier would expect to do, in one of the most cruel wars of modern times.

The rest of the world argues, protests, moralises, manoeuvres from the sidelines of the battlefield about the horror and frustration of it all.

The American troops find themselves in the middle of the horror in the line of duty.

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, propels himself round the world searching ineffectively for the dove of peace. In Vietnam half a million American troops are enduring while the search goes on.

Mr. Dean Rusk, the US Secretary of State in Washington—the equivalent of Britain's Foreign Secretary — once said in private:

> "We cannot behave like a virtuous woman in Europe and like a whore in the Far East."

He was thinking of America's tragic involvement in the Vietnam conflict.

That is not how the majority of American soldiers see their personal mission. They have been told and most of them believe it that they are

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The brave men who are carrying the can

Continued from Page One

the bulwark against Communism in the Far East. In a sense they are.

And being that bulwark means, for the American soldier, perpetual danger—and maybe, in the end, an 11,000-mile flight home in a rubber bag for a hero's funeral in Ohio, Dakota or Wyoming.

Whatever the political arguments, who could be blind to the ordeal and the courage of the American soldier in Vietnam—the man all the arguments are about?

SALUTE

The people of Britain, hesitant about the rights and wrongs, doubtful about whether America should stay in Vietnam, nevertheless salute the gallantry of the US soldiers already there.

Last month more than a thousand of them were killed. Last year nearly 10,000 died.

Altogether, Vietnam has claimed more than 10,000 American dead, more than 100,000 wounded.

Britain, too, has its gravestones throughout the Orient from past wars. But today, from the ringside, we watch the Vietnam agony on colour TV. In this country, the debate is about at what point and how soon Britain must completely dissociate herself from America's Vietnam policy.

In Vietnam the debate among the American troops is how to survive today and tonight.

They are carrying the can for all the post-war diplomatic failures of East and West. They are paying a bitter price for all that is wrong with the world of 1968.

In the streets of Saigon. In the close-quarter fighting at Hue. In the red mud trenches of beleaguered Khe Sanh.

In their home towns, these hard-pressed American soldiers were truck drivers or labourers or clerks—looking forward to a North American life, not to a South Vietnamese war.

President Johnson has just widened the call-up. Another 340,000 more men are now liable for service.

The American medicos in Vietnam are getting ready the 5,000 pints of blood needed every month to transfuse their casualties in the war without hope of victory.

AGONY

The statesmen, the sit-downers and the protesters are right about the Vietnam war.

It IS a prolonged and obscene agony for everybody caught up in it.

And the American serviceman doing his duty on the spot knows that best of all.

LET NOBODY DOUBT HIS COURAGE.

The Daily Mirror, published in London and Manchester, 6,380 miles from the mortar bombs, salutes him today.

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February 26, 1968 - Monday

I presented an award this morning of $100, plus a scroll and a medal, to Norman Inwood, a British citizen who has effectively worked in the Embassy for many years.

Afterwards I saw Ambassador Phil Tresize (OECD) with Stan Cleveland. Tresize has been around the Western European capitals explaining what our Government has under consideration in the way of an export rebate and an import surcharge. The possibility of our so doing is viewed with alarm by those he has interviewed. He will approach the British on the same subject today. Aside from complications that would be caused abroad by any such enactment, one cannot be assured of what form it might take at home after being studied by Wilbur Mills' committee. The British promised to drop their own export subsidy, but if we go ahead with a such proposition they may well continue it.

E came down to the office for lunch, and we disposed of a variety of entertainment matters.

Ted Heath asked me to visit him at the House of Commons. I did so this afternoon. He thinks the Government has made a mess of the situation arising from the Indians and other Asians in Kenya, who have already begun a panic rush into Great Britain on British passports, due to the discriminatory measures adopted toward them by the Kenyan Government. If all of them, as well as other Asian holders of British passports were permitted to come to the United Kingdom, the influx might be as great, including children and dependents, as one million persons, or roughly 2% of the population. About 2% of the present population already is colored. Protests against such immigration have been violent throughout the country, especially, ironically enough, in Left Wing Labour constituencies. As a result, the Labour Party will probably push through Parliament this week emergency legislation designed to curtail drastically this invasion. Meanwhile, all airplanes from that part of the world are crowded with refugees, some of whom have paid fantastic prices for their tickets. This will cause a tremendous row in Parliament. The Conservative Party will in its majority go along with the program after offering amendments.

Heath has supported strongly our policy in Vietnam. We discussed the present situation there, and he considered we had no alternative but to follow our present course. He observed, as have so many Britishers recently to me, what a mistake

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he thought it was for us not to have imposed long ago a censorship on news from Saigon. Our journalists and those from other countries have taken advantage of the VIP treatment accorded them to criticize almost everything we or the South Vietnamese have done. The Fourth Estate, together with other media of information such as television, have presented only one view of the picture there, since with few exceptions they have been disbarred from entering North Vietnam. Ted also commented to me resignedly on what a bad press he personally had in this country.

From St. Stephen's I went over to see Paul Gore-Booth, to brief him on the current state of our negotiations over the Pueblo and its crew. He gave me for transmission to Washington Kosygin's reply to the Prime Minister's message to Kosygin on this subject. It was:

I was due this afternoon to receive from the Pharmaceutical Society a testimonial to Vice President Humphrey, but the President of it was ill, so we cancelled the engagement.

E and I dined tonight at the Royal Academy of Arts as guests of its President, Sir Thomas Monnington. The dinner was in honor of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon. Afterwards we saw the great French show.

Lord Snowdon was indisposed and did not come. Those present were: Edward Heath, the Duchess of Devonshire, Bronwen Viscountess Astor, Lord Plunket, Sir Basil and Lady Spence, Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell, Francis Sitwell, Mr. and Mrs. Denys Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Greenham, and Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Brooke.

We had dinner upstairs in the beautiful original rooms of Burlington House. I had a happy seat between Princess Margaret and Debbo Devonshire. The Snowdons are going next week to Barbados to stay with his uncle, Oliver Messell, who because of arthritis lives there most of the year. Afterwards they will visit New York for a couple of days, where Sh mon Douglas has arranged for the Princess to sponsor a charitable money-raising performance.

Sir Basil Spence is exceptionally agreeable. He said he worked for eight years on plans for the British Embassy in Rome, but does not yet know whether the Government will make money available to complete the project.

Except for our party, the galleries were clear, and it was a delight to see this magnificent display of art objects at leisure. Francis Watson appeared to know the history of almost every piece, as no doubt did some of the other connisseurs present.

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AmEmbassy, London

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STATE

Feb. 26, 1968

ACTION: SecState WASHDC PRIORITY

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LONDON

NODIS - CACTUS

1. Paul Gore-Booth gave me today following message from Mr. Kosygin to Prime Minister which I am forwarding in case you have not already seen it.

QUOTE: I have carefully acquainted myself with your appeal of 15 February regarding the American reconnaissance ship PUEBLO detained in territorial waters of the People's Republic of Korea.

I must first of all say that all responsibility for this dangerous incident rests on the United States. The Americans have neither any moral nor legal basis for making any kind of demands in respect of the conditions of a settlement of the PUEBLO affair. The USA X have, it goes without saying, taken even greater responsibility upon themselves if they have adopted a course of aggravating the incident and increasing the tension in the area of the Korean peninsula.

Some time ago the Soviet Government expressed its view to the Government of the USA regarding the fact that if the US Government were actually striving for a settlement, the Americans must take into consideration the interests

AME:DBruce/ec - Feb. 26, 1968

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of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and stop exerting pressure in the opposite direction. In that case a situation might develop, favourable to the achievement of an appropriate political settlement. It is obvious that this settlement should be based on respect of the sovereignty and territorial inviolability of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The Americans state that they would like to negotiate but at the same time they are continuing reconnaissance flights of American military aircraft along the frontiers of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and warships of the USA are concentrated off the coast of Korea. K Through various channels the idea is developing that if the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea will not accept the American conditions, then the USA will use force. This can only complicate and protract the achievement of an agreement.

On the basis of contacts with leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea I am able to say that they, as before, are not seeking complications and are ready for a settlement. At present, as also from the very beginning of the incident, it in fact depends solely on the USA as to whether and how soon a solution will be reached which will remove the dangerous tension in this area.

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From your letter it is possible to conclude that you are displaying concern in connection with the situation which has been created and that you are interested in a peaceful outcome to this affair. In this connection I should like to express the hope that you will use your influence in order to urge the Government of the USA to act sensibly and to recognize its responsibility for the further development of events. UNQUOTE.

GP-1.

BRUCE

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by:
Date: 19

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February 27, 1968 - Tuesday

The more I think about the Vietnam affair, the more convinced I am of my long held theory that the original error was due to the mentality of our Army Commanders, who with few exceptions never like to depart from orthodoxy. If when our advisers first went there they had tried to instruct the South Vietnamese to fight in the manner prescribed by General Giap in his manual for the training of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, the present situation might have been different. The South Vietnamese should have been ready to go out in black pajamas like their hostile countrymen and engage in night--as well as daytime--guerrilla activities, instead of following the rules of conventional warfare.

Bronson Tweedy told me this morning that his experience with our Special Forces men--the Green Berets--[redacted] convinced him that [redacted] South Vietnamese can be made excellent guerrillas.

Arthur Compton came to see me this morning. He is a son of one of the distinguished Compton brothers, masters of Physical Science, was in the Foreign Service for years, his last post being Consul General at Antwerp, but resigned some time ago to enter private business. He has now been engaged as a foreign representative of the State of Illinois to promote trade between Great Britain, Western Europe, and Illinois, with offices in Brussels.

Lunched at home.

Irving Levine of NBC, recently assigned here, came to see me this afternoon. I [redacted] him in Paris years ago; he is an intelligent, enterprising observer of political and economic matters.

Admirals McCain and Kirn called on me.

Tonight I went with E to the opening of Harrods' "American Week." Sir Hugh Fraser, the Chairman, introduced me, and I made a short speech. Afterwards, he invited Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, to address the audience. Then Sir Hugh spoke, before inviting all present to view the exhibits.

I understand that the Prime Minister likes almost none of the American journalists stationed here, but least of all Henry Luce III. This feeling must be reciprocal, for today an article by Hank Luce which reads as follows was called to my attention:

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DAILY MIRROR, Friday, February 23, 1968

HENRY LUCE THE THIRD BOWS OUT

GREAT BRITAIN comes in for a scathing analysis of her ills this morning.

Having observed the British for two years, Henry Luce III, son of the founder of America's Time-Life publishing complex and its bureau chief in London, turns his vituperative pen to an essay in today's Life magazine.

Mr. Luce, 42, returns to America next month to become publisher of Fortune magazine. He leaves us with these thoughts:

Swinging London: It is dead "thus seeming to prove right its skeptics who saw it as merely the gaudy flame-out of a decaying society.

"That once pulsating citadel of hippies, the UFO (for Underground Freak-Out) Club, has now gone so far underground it is nowhere to be found.

"Music has gone so electronic that pop groups rarely dare perform live any more, and the discotheques themselves are fading.

"The West End theatre is the most boring in years."

His critical eye then roves to Twiggy, the fashion model. She is tagged as London's lone new "hero figure" of the past year.

"In the era of the knowledge explosion, it is hard to imagine a more untutored symbol, or one more timid and emaciated, than Twiggy."

Business: "The merit system seems to work unsurely, and managements still tend to be hemmed in by "old boy" networks and a reverence for titles of the peerage.

"In the recent burgeoning of mergers, the motivation of the larger company often has been to get an injection from the keener management of the smaller.

"Furthermore employment is inflated by superfluous hierarchies of supervisors."

Salesmanship: "The most serious defect in British industry is its inept salesmanship.

"This characteristic seems to have its historic origins in the Empire's enormous captive market, when colonials simply mailed their orders to London or Manchester—or they went there personally to look over the merchandise.

"Needing no salesmen, British firms became top-heavy with clerks.

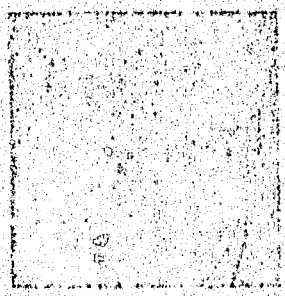
"Today, one of the doubtful issues in making devaluation work is whether British firms can soon enough build up their sales and distribution organisations abroad to take advantage of the potential for increased export sales which devaluation has made possible."

Luce III thinks that Socialism may well be the most reactionary and ossified idea on the British scene, holding that management, as a labour exploiter, is the enemy.

He says most British don't realise how bad housing, the educational system, or the National Health Service is.

He accuses British intellectuals of enjoying displaying an "omnivorousness of knowledge and a facility to the point of glibness."

He fears that many people are in danger of emulating "the braces-snapping, bigoted TV character Alf Garnett."



HENRY LUCE III

At last, comes a note of hope. Luce reckons that, for all our troubles, the British are "an civilised people, sensitive to culture, frequently courteous, sometimes clever, deferential to a fault, who can be counted on as their own interest has it, to 'muddle through.'"

He feels, however, that the symptoms of Britain's withdrawal from national emergency are ominous.

"Unless the cure takes hold," he pines, "she is in mortal danger of being a drop-out from the future."

The Luce book is titled "Goodbye to All That: A correspondent's farewell estimate of the sorry state of England."

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The present Hugh Fraser is a young man with a pretty wife. Some of the English present laughed afterwards about the speeches. They said everyone on the platform except myself was a Scot with a heavy accent, and I should be included because of my Scottish name. What is called the House of Fraser is evidently directed by a thrusting group who thoroughly understand merchandising. Their young designer had reproduced a portion of Williamsburg where the exhibits were of the first order. In addition, the Smithsonian has sent a gemini spacecraft, including a stuffed aeronaut, which is already serving as a focus for the attention of multitudes of children. Fraser told me a large quantity of the American goods on exhibit have already been bespoken.

My little speech was:

February 28, 1968 - Wednesday

We continue to be pestered as a result of this article that appeared in the Daily Express on February 27, about our dinner for Diana Phipps on February 20: The Tynans have gone off to the United States, so they are no longer involved in the fray. We have denied, which is true, any knowledge of posters having been put up. As far as we can ascertain, one was affixed to the wall of the ladies' loo, and another in the gents' room.

Although it continues cold, the usual harbingers of spring have appeared. Crocuses are out in Regents Park, daffodils have thrust upward, and most significantly, mallards are flying, getting ready for mating.

I was glad to hear from Admiral McCain yesterday that he was making my cousin Nicky Brown his a. d. c.

I went over this morning with Pete Skoufis our final recommendations to the State Department and Bureau of the Budget about our 16% recommended cut. We have finally decided here not to advocate a cessation of meeting Congressmen at the airport with an automobile and an escort officer. We have, however, asked that Ambassadors and traveling Government officials should not be met, but should avail themselves of taxicabs and do their own Customs clearance. I regret having to give up on the Congressmen, for we estimate the cost of our present procedure in respect to them runs in excess of $30,000 a year, uncovered by any appropriations. The theory is if we pressed this point we would be penalized in an amount far exceeding this figure.

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(Opening of Harrods' American Week)

My wife and I are delighted to be with you this evening for the opening of Harrods promotion, significantly called "The Best of Both Worlds."

As you know, British consumer goods are in great demand in the United States. Their popularity has been effectively created and stimulated by various means.

In recent years one of the most successful techniques for enticing the American consumer to buy British products has been numerous store promotions held in the United States, many of which have had the benefit of cooperation from Harrods. When our Department of Commerce established its "America Weeks Program", it was only natural that Harrods, with its famous reputation, should be invited to participate in it.

This promotion, launched tonight, is the first one in Great Britain to be officially supported by the Department of Commerce.

Americans have been enjoying the best from Britain for a long time--such as fine woolens, superb Scotch, delicious biscuits, excellent motor cars, and lately the shortest mini skirts. We hope that our original clothes, colorful housewares, quality foods, and modern furnishings will find an ever growing market in the United Kingdom. I think they will, and am gratified that Harrods obviously also does. The necessity for two-way trade between nations needs no mention at this gathering. However, there are people in each of our countries who are advocating Buy British or Buy American. To those I say, we all want to enjoy the best of both worlds, and can only do so by supporting two-way trade.

It is perhaps pertinent to remember that last year the United States bought more than 600 million pounds worth of British goods, a substantial part of which was sold by Harrods export department.

In closing, I want to express my warmest good wishes to the management and staff of Harrods for a sell-out success, and to say in President Johnson's recent words: "America's people are backing Britain."

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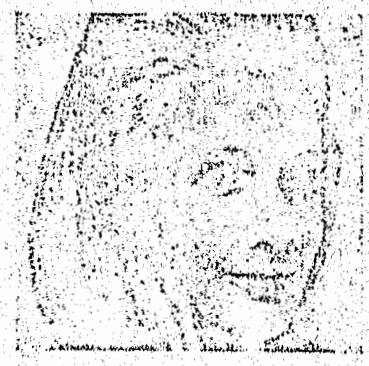
William Hickey

The shapely guest who staged a 'stick-up'



MRS. KENNETH TYNAN

GUESTS at the sophisticated dinner table of Mrs. David Bruce, wife of the American Ambassador in London, are hardly the kind to come forth with ungenerous comment on her country's role in Vietnam. But one such infiltrated the other night with telling effect. For, among the 50 at dinner at palatial Winfield House, Regents Park, once the home of heiress Barbara Hutton, was shapely **Mrs. Kenneth Tynan**, 30, wife of the National Theatre's literary manager.

She went through the house attaching anti-American stickers to the elegant decor of the Bruce home. On walls, on tables, on doors.

The red and white message proclaimed: "Vietnam. Solidarity with the Vietnamese People against American Aggression. Sunday, March 17, Trafalgar Square, 2.30 p.m."

"I had to make a gesture, however futile," said Mrs. Tynan yesterday. "I feel very desperate about the American involvement in Vietnam, and being invited to the Bruces was my only chance to do something like this in an official American place.

STRONG VIEWS

"I admire Mr. and Mrs. Bruce enormously and have known them slightly for some time. I wasn't happy abusing their hospitality, but I have very strong views about the situation."

Views shared by her 40-year-old husband, who advocates that Americans should take their Government to court and challenge their judiciary to condemn the American involvement in Vietnam.

"He was invited to the party also but couldn't go as he was ill. I hope to join the protest march to the American Embassy next month," said Mrs. Tynan. She became Mr. Tynan's second wife 30 months ago.

Mr. Bruce, 69-year-old anglophile and ambassador in London for the last six years, said last night: "Stickers? What stickers? It wasn't drawn to our attention."

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Staff meeting this morning, where Stan Cleveland made an excellent summary of probable US trade legislation.

The greatest local excitement continues to be over the influx of Asians from Kenya. The Government is almost sure to pass its bill for restriction, but there is widespread criticism of the principle involved. The Australians have flatly declared they will take no portion of the evacuees.

Lunched at the Cafe Royal with Nicko Londonderry. She has just returned with the Aspinalls from a trip/to some small island near Madagascar, one of which John Aspinall wished to investigate with a view to purchasing as a place to keep his gorillas, of which he has a stud farm in the country here.

The British parking laws are strictly enforced, for when we left the Cafe Royal she had overstayed her parking time in a near-by street, and was fined two pounds.

E went to Paris this morning, expecting to stay two days.

I have had this exchange of correspondence with Teddy White about his book on Julius Caesar:

February 29, 1968 - Thursday

I went morning-coated today to the memorial service for Paul Munster in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. There were large numbers of his friends there, including OSS associates. The service was short and beautiful. His son Peter, who lives on the family place in Germany, read the lesson. Instead of a eulogy, the clergyman dissertated on death being a beginning, not an end. The Spanish Ambassador and his wife, and the Chilean Ambassador were both present, as well as a goodly contingent from White's, which Paul frequented.

Any one who undertakes to quarrel with Quintin Hogg usually comes off second best. Hogg not long ago referred to Dr. Beeching as a "pink pig". Beeching asked why he had made such a reference. The answer was "It was incomplete, I should have called you a silly pink pig."

Britain has 1100 diplomats abroad. 400 of them devote their time to boosting British exports. It is now proposed to increase the number of trade envoys to half their diplomats abroad.

I was glad to read today that the British Embassy building in Rome, about which Basil Spence [redacted] to me, is to be completed at a cost of £850,000.

AUTHORITY NND

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THEODORE H. WHITE 168 EAST 64 STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

JMA

Monday, February 5, 1968

Dear David:

This came off the press just this morning; and first copy goes to you.

The dedication may be impudent and presumptuous; but you have been a hero of mine so long, I could not help but do it.

And more than hero - a friend.

Nancy and I send our love to both of you,

Teddy White

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

27 February, 1968.

My dear Jessy:

I owe myself both you for being so long delayed in writing to thank you for the great honor you have done me in the dedication of Caesar at the Rubicon, as well as for your charming letter.

I am grateful that upon my recent return to Washington, and did not start to acknowledge this receipt until I had read the book.

I have found it fascinating, novel, instructive, and dramatic. After finishing the play, I turned the Prologue and Epilogue with heightened interest and appreciation. I know as far as one can penetrate the mystery of Julius Caesar's complex personality you have admirably succeeded in doing so. Likewise, your suggestion as to the "basic conflict between the idea of liberty and the idea of order" the acute and pertinent to many of our greatest contemporary political problems.

In short, I can offer you nothing but unstinted admiration for your achievement, and the heartfelt wishes of me and friend Lace and affection for you both. Yours ever sincerely,

Best to Nancy - Love Lace. Dad.

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Billy Phillips died in Florida this week at the age of 89. He must have been, I think, the Dean of Foreign Service Officers. He was sent here by Bill Donovan in 1942 to head the small OSS unit in London. He brought E with him as his secretary, her father having been his intimate friend. I replaced him early in 1943. Billy had a good deal of the Boston Brahmin about him. He had great looks and charm, being what would nowadays be considered a splendid specimen of traditional 19th Century and early 20th Century diplomat. His longest service at any post was when he was Ambassador to Italy. His diary, unfortunately issued only for private circulation, about his experiences during that period is well worth reading.

Bill Stoneman came to see me this afternoon. He is retiring later this year as representative of the Chicago Daily News and moving back to France, where he still owns a house. I have known him since 1940, and shall greatly miss him; aside from his journalistic interests, he is a passionate fly fisherman.

The new Somali Ambassador, Ahmed Jama Abdilleh, called on me. He has been here only a short time, and his stay thus far has not been a happy one, since he is presently housed in a two-room apartment, uncomfortable for his domestic purposes; [redacted] he has a wife and nine children. He is on the verge of securing an office, but says his Government has thus far made no financial provision for the acquisition of a residence.

This afternoon I talked for an hour and a half to a group of twelve junior officers about the operations of the Embassy, as well as answering a multitude of questions on such subjects as the special relationship with Britain, anti-Americanism in the UK, reduction of personnel, and other topics. This kind of symposium is useful, since those in attendance were drawn from nine different sections of the Embassy. The younger men and women work away at their own specialties, and do not often have occasion to contemplate and discuss [redacted] Mission operations as a whole.

This is Leap Year. My recollection is that the occurrence of February 29 every four years is attributable to Julius Caesar's reform of the calendar.

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Friday, March 1, 1968

Major Satterthwaite, who has been most diligent in carrying out his duties here, made his last visit today. I knew his father in Frankfurt, and have a high opinion of the son. He is being posted to Vietnam.

Jack Valenti, Leo Hochstetter, and Griffith Johnson came to see me this morning. Jack is to be presented to the Queen at a big movie opening on Monday. He is also slated to lunch and dine with many high political muck-a-mucks.

I lunched with Diana Phipps at the Clermont Club. John Aspinall told us entertainingly about his trip to the islands off Madagascar. He describes them as being miniature paradises. I asked, if this were so, why there were, according to his reports, almost no French living there, for they are the most unlikely people to leave a paradise unpeopled. He could not explain this.

Afterwards we went to Harrods and visited the second floor show of the American exhibition which had not been open when I was there the other night. The American goods are said to be having a tremendous success.

I have just read a monthly status report from our security office about activities directed against the Embassy, chiefly by anti-Vietnam political demonstrators. During February there were two groups of protesters. Four telephone calls were made on as many days, stating that a bomb had been placed on the premises. After investigation nothing was found. The most picturesque incident was the finding of a mutilated rat by a local char-woman in the Consular Section of the waiting room within the Embassy. Attached to the rat was a note reading "bubonic plague rat, a present from Saigon by courtesy of the NLF."

The Americans in Oxford and Cambridge continue their denunciation of our Vietnam policy. There are about 325 Americans resident in Cambridge, 198 of them students. A critical petition has been signed by 216 of them. At Cambridge there are 17 Fulbright beneficiaries and 14 Public Health Service scholars. At Oxford there are about 350 American students, 34 of whom are on Fulbright grants, and 13 on those from the Public Health Service.

March 2, 1968 - Saturday

A day without incident. E returned from Paris last night. I am apprehensive over the weakness of the Pound, as well as the jiggling going on in the gold markets. The anticipated call-up of reservists and the probable sending of additional troops to Vietnam will engage our government in further massive defense expenditures.

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Public interest in Great Britain has been great, though divided, over the recent debates on the admission of colored citizens from Kenya possessing British passports. The legislation passed last Thursday night has by no means solved the problem. It was a hasty improvisation to meet an emergency which [redacted] apparently not [redacted] foreseen or prepared for. The ineptness with which the affair was handled by the Government has split the Labour Party, as well as in part the Conservatives. Only the Liberals voted as a bloc against these provisions. The House of Lords, for the first time in this century, held an all-night session, but finally assented to the Bill.

March 3, 1968 - Sunday

A beautiful day, temperature [redacted] 41 degrees. Stayed at home this morning, went to the office this afternoon.

We have just received three cases of Mouton Rothschild of excellent vintage years sent us by Pauline and Philippe.

Five hundred Britons are volunteering every week for service with the American forces in Vietnam. I do not know whether these figures are accurate, but we have to tell them that they cannot be accepted unless they pay their own fare to the United States. Only American citizens or people living in the United States can join the American forces.

I left the Embassy this evening about 6:15. The Communist marchers who had gathered in Trafalgar Square, then went to [redacted] 10 Downing Street, had not yet appeared. Tom Gaffney telephoned me tonight to say they [redacted] finally showed up about 2,000 strong and presented a petition asking the US Government to cease bombing in Vietnam. There [redacted] was a strong police guard here, but the demonstrators were fairly orderly and did not try to force the lines. On the way home Hyatt informed me of the bombing of the American Officers' Club (the Columbia) in Lancaster Gate this morning. Nobody on the premises was injured, but the outer wall and the entrance were damaged.

March 4, 1968 - Monday

Yesterday seems to have been a banner time for attacks on diplomatic mission buildings. They occurred in London, the Hague, and Turin; to boot, a great crowd assembled before a parade in Brussels, bearing anti-American slogans.

[redacted]

secret

RELEASED

Here, in addition to our Columbia Club, a bomb was exploded against the door of the Spanish Embassy in Belgrave Square, which shattered the windows in the contiguous West Germany Embassy.

In the Hague, four police and six firemen were injured in bomb attacks against the Embassies of Spain, Greece, and Portugal. In Turin a bomb exploded at the American Consulate; there were no casualties.

In Amsterdam, bricks were thrown through the windows of the British and Belgian Consulates. The one at the British Consulate was wrapped in a pamphlet bearing the words "Johnson War Criminal".

Lunched at the Beefsteak. Had a delightful talk with Sir Trenchard Cox, former Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and with his former Deputy. Both are now retired, but busily circulate around the world delivering lectures.

Afterwards Sir Alexander Spearman told me of the recent Interparliamentary meeting at Bermuda. Our delegation was not high key. Wayne Hays, who heads it by seniority, only stayed a day and a half, and I gathered from Spearman the sessions were considered useful but not exciting. Richard Crossman headed the British delegation, which included David Harlech and Selwyn Lloyd on the Conservative side.

Morris Ernst came to see me this afternoon at Grosvenor Square. Morris is eighty years old, a chain smoker of cigarettes, has almost perfect hearing, and seemed in fine physical condition, although he had a serious heart attack a few months ago that hospitalized him. He is going to the University of Sussex next week to deliver a series of lectures. Meanwhile he is receiving and paying visits to his many friends in London. He gave me a book he has just compiled in the form of a statistical almanac on 240 countries. It is striking how the variations are in longevity between peoples. In the United States the average life expectancy of a man is 70 years, of a woman 77. Other nations, especially in Africa, sometimes have a rate for both below 40. The figures on per capita income and daily caloric intake are useful. Ernst has represented the New York Times for fifty years. He thinks the paper is now badly run, and its editorial policies unsatisfactory. Having been all his life interested in racial relationships between whites and negroes, he says he can get no coverage from the New York Times, even on such projects as a large supermarket in Harlem that he has sponsored. A remarkable man.

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March 5, 1968 - Tuesday

Much of my day was occupied in talking over with Admirals McCain and Kirn, Bronson Tweedy, Phil Kaiser and Tom Gaffney, information coming to us from the British about the demonstration against the Embassy planned for March 17. People are to be brought in to Trafalgar Square from outlying parts of the city, as well as from other districts, to swell the crowd to an anticipated size of 20,000. They are expected to be in front of the Embassy building on Grosvenor Square about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon. Police anticipate this demonstration may turn out to be more violent than any previously held in London. There have been indications the leaders would like, if possible, to sack and burn our building.

Tentatively we plan to close our entrances to all, except those of our personnel who must be on duty, both on the 16th and 17th. We have twelve Marine Guards, but they do not carry firearms. Everything will depend on the ability of the local British police to cope with this threatened situation. If they would be willing to shut off all entrances to Grosvenor Square on Sunday, much of the menace might be avoided. It would have seemed almost inconceivable until a few months ago that violence of the sort contemplated could be designed and perpetrated in this capital.

Lunched at Bucks.

Dick Mazzarini came to see me this afternoon. He is in charge of 24 Hilton Hotels, and although stationed in Rome, was away from it about 230 days last year. He says that over all, the rate of occupancy in these hotels is high, in some running on an annual basis to 90%. He told me he sees from time to time our former fellow Vice Consul and later OSS associate Earl Brennan, who is now living in Rome. There Brennan is pursuing his activities in connection with overthrowing Dr. Duvilier in Haiti. The previous expeditionary forces mounted by Brennan against this rascal's regime have failed, and the cruel tyrant remains in control of that country, whose inhabitants have been reduced to one of the lowest living standards in the world.

Tonight E and I went to dinner with the Hartwells, nee Berrys, in Cowley Street. Mary Margaret and Jack Valenti were the guests of honor. Some of the others were Ted Heath, Dr. Asa Briggs (Vice Chancellor of Sussex University) and his wife, David Harlech, the attractive Hartwell daughter Harriet, her brother Aiden, Kisty Hesketh, Nigel and Vanessa Lawson, Lord Redmayne (former Tory Chief Whip), Willis Whitby (Tory Chief Whip), Jim Pryor, MP, (friend and confidant of Heath).

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Heath left in the middle of dinner to vote in the House of Commons, following a fiery defense debate. Before he did so I had a talk with him about the situation in Rhodesia arising from the reprieve by Queen Elizabeth of three Africans under sentence of death. Ted told me, on the promise I would never divulge it, of his own connection with this subject. It is expected that the Rhodesians will go ahead and execute these men, all of whom were found guilty of murder. This will pose interesting constitutional questions, but will also, I imagine, put an end to any possibility of serious consideration being given to whatever proposition Alec Home, just returned from talks with Ian Smith, may have offered for a settlement.

Jack Valenti seems to have made a great hit here with the many Britishers he has met in the entertainment, social and political world. He is gay, but serious, unquestionably a man of considerable ability. He remains constant to what is almost idolatry of President Johnson.

After dinner I fell into a long conversation with Nigel Lawson, Editor of the Spectator, over the continuing drain on gold. He thinks our Government cannot depart from its present policy during an election year, but is apprehensive lest outside pressures will drain our gold reserves almost to vanishing point, with the consequence that when what may be inevitable occurs in the way of a large rise in gold prices, we will derive no benefit from it.

I am most uneasy about developments in respect to the maintenance of the $35 per ounce price. At some point the European central bankers might refuse further participation in the London gold pool. Huge purchases are being made by hoarders and speculators who, lured by the hopes of windfall profits, are willing to borrow at high rates to buy the metal, since they figure that if things go against them they cannot lose at $35 an ounce. More and more individuals and some of the newspapers in England predict a revaluation as being inevitable. Consequently, there is an increasing rush to buy shares in mining companies. I do not like the smell of this thing; in some respects the psychology in the City is like that just before the last devaluation of the pound. I do not know what contingency preparations have been made at home, but the President reiterated today his determination to buy and sell gold at $35. This declaration did not stop the turmoil of the markets in London, Paris and Zurich. Some

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well informed people believe [redacted] the situation may be corrected after the budget submission here on March 19 (provided it is a tough budget), and if the US Congress passes the income tax bill recommended by the Administration.

March 6, 1968 - Wednesday

Ambassador White from Denmark, who is visiting here, came to our Country Team meeting this morning. Ron Spiers reported on yesterday's defense debate, Bronson Tweedy read us the latest intelligence reports on the war in Vietnam--none of them cheerful--and Stan Cleveland talked about gold. Incidentally, our Treasury Attache, Jim Grif[illegible], shares my apprehensions on this subject. We had interchanges as well about the March 17 demonstration. All agreed it would be a grave mistake for our Marines or other American personnel to use firearms against demonstrators who might break into the building.

Mrs. Susan Raven, of the Sunday Times Magazine, called on me this morning. She is preparing an article on General de Gaulle's years in England during the war--partly the political story, but also the atmosphere, so to speak, of the de Gaulles' lives among the English. I greatly enjoyed my conversation with her, for she has done thorough research on this project. Unfortunately, I was unable to contribute to her store of knowledge as respects the activities of the General and his wife during that period. I did, however, suggest various people whom she might interview, and told her a good deal about the operations of the various French clandestine services under the control of Colonel Passy.

We had a lunch at home today for the Luxembourg Ambassador and Mme. Clasen, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. William Schmick, and Peregrine Worsthorne. Mr. Schmick, Publisher of the Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun, seems just such a person as one would wish to select to head such influential and well managed newspapers. He and his wife have the easy and attractive manners that one so often encounters in Baltimore. Nigel Fisher said his decision to vote against the bill restricting immigration from Kenya had resulted in hundreds of letters of protest being written him by his constituents. There are no colored people in his district, nor are they desired there. He felt impelled, however, to oppose the legislation, thinking it was morally indefensible. Patsy Fisher, herself/a once Member of Parliament, is leaving this week for Mauritius to attend the Independence ceremonies there. They are a sympathetic couple.

Andre Clasen is making an excellent Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. I showed him one of the photographs recently sent me by Dr. Joseph Bech. Clasen was with him when the Luxembourg Government in Exile came to London during the war, and like myself, is a devoted admirer of the old President.

Wrote a letter this afternoon to John Leddy, expressing concern over speculation in gold.

Attended this afternoon a meeting of the Governors of Ditchley at the Crown Estate Office.

The three Africans convicted of murder (one of them killed an African Chief) were executed this morning in Salisbury. As a consequence there is great excitement here, and widespread denunciation of the Smith Government having taken such action. There is, however, a certain amount of criticism of HMG having involved the Queen in this affair.

The Ditchley meetings are always interesting. Harold Caccia, with his keen sense of humor, is an ideal presiding officer. The Foundation has many troubles, since its endowment is constituted almost entirely of generous gifts from David Wills and his associated Dulverton Foundation. The American Ditchley committee is active and successful in raising money in the United States, most of which is expended to pay the expenses of American travel to meetings at Ditchley.

The place is booked up almost throughout the year for weekend meetings.

Purchases of gold continue in London at an abnormal rate. There were sales of about 80 million dollars last Friday, and about 50 million for each of the first three days of this week.

March 7, 1968 - Thursday

Ambassador White from Denmark came to see me this morning. She is prominent politically in New Jersey, and I think has enjoyed her first diplomatic appointment. She expects to retire after the election. She says the Danes remain strongly anti-German, but as respects the United States are not nearly as demonstrative against our policy in Vietnam as are the Swedes. Her Embassy abuts on a graveyard of large dimensions where police dogs roam and keep demonstrators at a distance.

Charles Bluhdorn, who heads Gulf and Western Industries, a large and successful conglomerate with tremendous assets, and at present a large earning power, which amongs other holdings controls Paramount Pictures, called on me. He said he had a strong sentimental reason

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for doing so. At the age of 11, after several years in the United States as an immigrant, he was engaged in selling malt at a salary of $60 a week. He asked in 1947 for an export license to consummate a transaction for shipments to Trieste, and was denied the privilege because his firm had no historical status in the business. He said he had literally forced himself into my office when I was Assistant Secretary of Commerce for domestic and international affairs, and in charge of licensing. I had successfully intervened on his behalf, and he obtained the desired permission. He ascribes, therefore, to me his start in life.

I know nothing about his enterprises, but he is a persuasive salesman, I would think almost in the class with Lord Duveen.

We had a lunch at home today for these persons:

Chilean Ambassador and Mme Santa-Cruz
Sir Michael and Lady Adeane
Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home
Viscount and Viscountess Lambton

Alec Home told me afterwards that he thought during his recent stay in Rhodesia he [redacted] obtained from Ian Smith concessions that would almost certainly be acceptable to the British Government. Now the execution of the three criminals has probably put an end to his enterprise. He said Smith suffered from having a suspicious, almost peasant, mentality; he dislikes and mistrusts Harold Wilson, who during the Tiger conversations treated him arrogantly. Alec thinks sanctions, although they have lowered the standard of living in Rhodesia, can never be made fully effective. He cherishes a tenuous hope still of bringing about a compromise some time in the future.

The run on gold today has been about the same as yesterday, and continues alarming.

Jack McCain came to see me. The Spanish Government is being sticky about his project to take Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands on a short cruise aboard our aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt. They have imposed almost impossible conditions for his take-off from Barcelona, so he is disposed to shift the operation to Naples.

This evening we had for drinks at the residence

Mr. Arthur White and Amb. Katharine White
Mr. Tod Parnell (son of friend of Symingtons)
Miss Molly Buck (daughter of Walter Bucks)
Miss Cecily Corcoran
Mr. Morris Ernst
Dick Mazzarini

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I had a letter today from Lord Arran, better known as "Boofy", as follows:

Boofy has always been fundamentally anti-American, but has become a passionate advocate of our policy in Vietnam. He is an engaging character, completely independent in expressing his views, and a true eccentric in his personal behavior. I have a high regard for him. We cannot, however, enlist Britons who volunteer for military service in the Vietnamese war unless they immigrate and become subject to our own jurisdiction.

Other Britishers, as well, from time to time support us. Anthony Barber, Chairman of the Conservative Party, told an American Chamber of Commerce meeting in London today that he was sick and tired of the abuse about the Vietnam war heaped on America by Left Wing intellectuals in Britain. He stated:

A telegram from the Hague informs us that there will be future bomb attacks on Embassies in Copenhagen, Paris, the Netherlands, and London by members of the International Solidarity Group ("First of May Group"), an important part of which consists of pro-Peking Communists. It has branches in Britain, Europe, and the United States.

Sussex University got in the news again today because of students burning US and British flags. This is the first time it has been brought to our attention that this has been done to the Union Jack in this country.

March 8, 1968 - Friday

Three major British diplomatic shifts have just been announced. Pat Dean, who will reach the retirement age of 60 next March, will be replaced after the American elections by John Freeman, now UK High Commissioner in India. Freeman is a former MP, a close friend of Prime Minister Wilson, considered Left Wing in his sentiments. I know him only slightly, having met him when he was Editor of the New Statesman. He is personable and attractive, but unfamiliar with diplomacy until his assignment to India. To the surprise of almost everybody, Christopher Soames, who lost his Tory seat in the House of Commons at the last election, is to replace Pat Reilly in Paris. Soames' wife, Mary Churchill, daughter of Sir Winston, is exceptionally attractive. Christopher is 48 or 49, extremely ugly, ungainly in physique, but a man of charm and intelligence. He is traditionally English in his love

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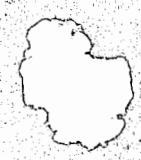

6th March, 1968

My dear Ambassador,

As perhaps you may have noticed, I am banging the drum very loudly for the American cause in Vietnam. Despite our dreadful defeatist press, there are one or two newspaperrmen who still feel strongly that the American cause should be supported at all costs.

Moreover - and this is why I write to you - I read that each week some 500 Britons volunteer for military service in the United States. The answer which apparently you give them is that they must find their own way out to the United States, and having done so, take their own chances on getting themselves enlisted and equipped. Now most young men find the fare hard to come by and they would feel particularly frustrated if, in fact, they did spend their devotion and their money for nothing. Would it not be possible to give these fellows some indication that, subject to health considerations, they would be allowed to do what they wanted to do? There is so much goodwill in this country at the moment towards your fight against communism, and so strong a feeling of anti-appeasement whatever the editorials and the foreign correspondents may say, that I feel these strong and genuine emotions should be given a chance to express themselves. I believe them not to be sentimental, but simply based on the knowledge of what the Vietnam war is about.

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Quite apart from what military aid these volunteers can give I should have thought that the mere fact of young Britons volunteering - I repeat volunteering - to fight would have a tremendous effect not only in this country but, if I may say so, in the United States itself.

Yours ever

Boofy R.

(Arran)

May I persist? apply for enlistment? I may go to put I shoot quite straight still. This is not a joke.

H.E. The American Ambassador,
Winfield House,
Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1.

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"Those who clamour for the United States to withdraw from the war had better realize what they are asking for.

"They are asking for a withdrawal and for the unconditional surrender, which would announce to the world that communist aggression pays off.

"They are asking for the Communists to be given a free hand to take over any part of Southeast Asia they choose - Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. And it would not end there.

"And when these critics attack the United States, why don't they also attack the Australians and New Zealanders who are fighting side by side with the Americans?

"At a time when the British Government has decided to withdraw its own military support from the defence of our Commonwealth Allies in Asia, it ill becomes the supporters of our Government, sitting on the sidelines, to call upon another nation to break its pledge.

"I know exactly where I stand. The United States is fighting for the defence of the Free World against the spread of communism, and the United States deserves our gratitude and our understanding."

-Mr. Anthony Barber, Chairman of
the Conservative Party

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for country life and sports. His French is excellent, and it is believed he will go down well with President de Gaulle. I feel this is, under the circumstances, a good appointment, for he is forceful and adroit in dealing with people. Moreover, he has a fine taste in French wines. Sir Roger Jackling will replace Frank Roberts in Bonn. Roberts has made a good record in Germany, as he had previously wherever he served, but is already over the age limit. Jackling has had previous experience in Germany, and his appointment will be welcomed there.

This is another minor Black Friday in the gold market. The run today has exceeded that for any period except last Friday.

We had more talks this morning about how to protect the Embassy on March 17. The police have decided not to block off Grosvenor Square, and have given permission to the demonstrators to enter it from three sides.

Lunched at Bucks with Nicko Londerry.

This afternoon the new Ambassador from Thailand, Sunthorn Hongladarom, came to see me. He is 55 years old, was educated largely in England, and took a degree in economics at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Minister of Finance in Bangkok from 1959 to 1965, and from 1965 [redacted] until recently [redacted] Minister of Economic Affairs.

E went to Paris to spend the day. She was thoroughly poisoned last night by a fish dish that I did not eat, prepared by our chef, whom we sometimes nickname "Borgia". A brilliant cook in most respects, and an exceptionally amiable and honest man, it seems impossible to convince him that fish ever spoils; he is even skeptical of the necessity of keeping it overnight in a refrigerator.

March 9, 1968 - Saturday

Jack McCain came to see me at the office this morning. He returned from Germany last night, where he was told by General Burchinall that the old project affecting his headquarters here was again under consideration. In short, it is to close down in London and shift this command to Naples. I went through this matter some years ago with one of his predecessors, and it then seemed to me impracticable to conduct all the activities presently under McCain's jurisdiction from Italy. I assume the idea would be to have our naval operations around Scandinavia and in the Baltic under the control of SACLANT in Norfolk.

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Virginia. At any rate, this will breed as lively a fight in US Naval circles as is now brewing over the decision to have our Marines in Vietnam placed under an Army command. I suggested to Jack he obtain a copy of Hansard and read Ted Heath's speech in the House of Commons defense debate on March 5. It was the most definitive statement on foreign and defense policy to come from the Tory leadership since they have been in opposition. He advocated continued British presence East of Suez, and also had some kind words to say about the US involvement in Vietnam.

The gold losses yesterday may have been as great as 100 million dollars. Bill Martin has cancelled his engagements in Washington, and will attend the Bank of International Settlements meeting in Basle this weekend.

Denis Healey was mobbed in Cambridge after a speech there last night, but except for being hit with an egg was not otherwise struck. With [redacted] difficulty, he escaped to board the London train.

For some time apprehension has been voiced over the problem of continuance of the war in Vietnam, even though the parties were in conference. We received today figures on what happened in this respect during the Korean hostilities. "Total US casualties from the beginning of the Korean war until start of armistice negotiations was 21,329. Between start of negotiations July 10, 1951 and conclusion on July 27, 1953 there were 12,300."

I had a letter from Stuart Symington enclosing copy of a speech made by him in Congress last month. It was titled "If more troops are needed, send them from Europe," and concluded "I for one intend to work to the end that no money be either authorized or appropriated by the Congress to support more than one American Division in Europe." If Stuart obtains the necessary votes for such a decision, I think it might be followed by the military disintegration of NATO.

Went to see Miss MacInnes.

I have been ruminating over a letter just received from Senator Javits, in which he returns to the charge on one of his favorite ideas, the constitution of an Industrial Free Trade Area in which the United Kingdom would be included. He states this would be an alternative to British membership in the Common Market, which he continues to favor, but which he does not think will take place for a considerable time. I shall write him to say that I do not believe this is an appropriate time to

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approach the British on the subject, and will also ask him what he thinks of the chances--I imagine them to be dim--of the United States Senate agreeing to such a proposal if it is put to ~~them~~ the Solons.

March 10, 1968 - Sunday

Took a long walk in St. John's Wood this morning to look at the property under option of purchase by the American School. The school authorities have now got over two million dollars in pledges, mostly contributions from American oil companies, which is a splendid achievement. The property in question is well suited for its purposes; unfortunately, there are people resident in houses on this area, under Rent Control Acts, who cannot be ejected. Comparable accommodations must be found for them at an expense of 80 to 90 thousand pounds. Another hurdle to be leaped is the continuance of the school in its present premises at Lancaster Gate until new buildings are available. I spoke to David Perth about this after the last Ditchley Foundation meeting; he thinks the Crown Estates can give the School grace for another twelve months, but no longer.

I have a 21-page memorandum from Chester Bowles, which in an accompanying note he asks me to read and comment upon. I shall do so, but have an advance notion of what its contents are. Chet will, as usual, plead the Indian case and the necessity of our increasing our already tremendous grants to that country. In view of the almost constantly hostile attitude of India over a period of years toward American foreign policy in the East, I confess myself lacking in sympathy for an increase in our already heavy expenditures there. Nor do I share his optimistic forecast that "with an adequate flow of assistance to India in the next five or ten years, coupled with continued good performance by the Indian Government, I am convinced that India can firmly be established as a politically and economically viable ~~one~~ nation, solvent in regard to its foreign operations, and a solid friend, if not ally, of the United States."

March 11, 1968 - Monday

Lunched at White's. Afterwards I went across the street to the U. S. Trade Center, where there is a showing of American fruits and vegetables. Nothing could be more luscious than the presentation. I ate a cross of a tangarine with an orange; it was a delicious new fruit grown in Florida.

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Judge Robert A. Hall of Dallas, Texas, came to see me this afternoon, [redacted] Hall is a friend of President Johnson, and a member of the President's Club. He thinks the President has become far less thin-skinned about criticism, but believes his burdens are almost insupportable. With this last observation I heartily agree.

It was announced today that the meetings at Basle attended by Bill Martin had ended with a declaration of support of the London Gold Pool and maintenance of the present price. At this morning's "fixing" transactions in gold [redacted] slackened off to a normal figure, but I understand later dealings reflected a new urge to buy.

Ambassador Hayes from Switzerland called on me. His Embassy has been subjected to no violent demonstrations, although one of its walls was painted with a scurilous inscription about our activities in Vietnam. He has recommended to State as an economy measure the closing of the Consulate in Basle and a reduction in staff at the Zurich Consulate from 40 to 20. Although an old newspaper man, he feels as I do that we should long ago have established censorship on reporting from Vietnam, but now it is too late to do so.

Predictions are being made that Hanoi will launch a determined offensive against us on Wednesday of this week, the anniversary of their great [redacted] at Dien Bin Phu.

E and I dined tonight with Max and Lady Jane Rayne at their home [redacted] on West Heath Road. They have a large modern house in Hampstead, [redacted] with what for London is an enormous garden. The views are superb, extending from the rear side toward London Airport. Ordinarily I care little for this type of domestic architecture, but of its kind it is the best example I have ever seen. Huge plate glass windows give one the feeling of being out of doors. There is a rock garden with water trickling down it toward a swimming pool, and one has no sense of being in London. Some of their objects of art, particularly bronzes and wax figures by Degas, are magnificent. They are an attractive couple, and must be interested in food and wine for their dinner was perfect. The other guests were: Pamela Colin, Jill Coldschmid, Tony Lambton, Beryl and Reginald Maudling, Micky and Lady Sekers, David Harlech.

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[redacted] in decorative matters, a reputation certainly warranted by what we saw of her flat. Amongst those there were David Harlech, Beatrix Miller (Vogue), Derek Hart, Patricia Rawlings, Max and Jane Rayne, Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia. We had Ch. Yquem with dessert; it is seldom in London one is offered an haut sauterne.

Although we [redacted] left the Raynes' yesterday about midnight, the others stayed on until after 2:00 o'clock. I find these late hours disconcerting, and always at least try to leave before midnight.

March 13, 1968 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Afterwards, Phil Kaiser and I went to see Jim Callaghan at the Home Office. We told him of the plans thus far made to protect our Grosvenor Square Building next Sunday, and thanked him for the full cooperation of Scotland Yard and other security elements. We suggested only one change in the planned dispositions; this was to have a reserve of police from the beginning within the building, who could act in case of a break-through. We will have some of our own people on each floor, including twelve Marines, unarmed and out of uniform. Evidently Jim was already well informed about these plans. He brought in the Chief of Scotland Yard and another high official, with whom we ran over the same ground. I think it likely they will comply with our request to have a force of perhaps 25 policemen inside the building.

After the others left, Callaghan said he wanted to make, as a friend, some entirely personal and private observations on the gold crisis. He thought it thoroughly alarming, and believed we should take immediate action to cope with it, perhaps including some form of demonetization. He did not seem aware of what views Roy Jenkins might have about this, and asked us to regard his conversation as confidential.

If anything, I am more disturbed than Jim. Instead of a slackening off of a demand for gold after last weekend's Basle meeting attended by Bill Martin, it has [redacted] mounted, and we, as well as our partners in the London gold pool are losing metal at an alarming and almost unprecedented rate. I discussed this problem with Bob Bowie when he came to see me this afternoon, and he thinks some demonetization decision by us is long overdue. He favors at least abandoning our purchase of gold at $35 an ounce, since as long as that price is maintained, speculators and hoarders find themselves perfectly protected against loss, with the prospect of huge gains. I have

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often heard arguments advanced that after a short flurry, buyers would run out of money. Experience demonstrates, however, that in activities of this sort money continues to be available, since in Zurich, for example, people can borrow against dollar or other security holdings and use the proceeds to acquire gold. The East European satellites are said to be in the market in a large way, as are undoubtedly many rich Middle Eastern Governments, banks and individuals. There are reasons on the contrary for us to maintain the present policy. The chief one I have heard from Federal Reserve and Treasury officials is that on the strength of our promise to buy and sell at $35, they have refrained from cashing in their dollar credits for gold. It seems to me if the present drainage goes on unchecked, they will wind up holding their dollars, while other people with no claims on us whatever will exhaust our stock. If a change in policy should occur, I would suppose there would immediately be wild fluctuations in the gold price, but the intrinsic strength of the dollar might not be ultimately affected. At any rate, something drastic obviously needs to be done.

E and I lunched today at the French Embassy--a large party given in honor of the painter Monsieur Mathieu. I sat between Martine de Courcelle and Madame Galifan, whose attractive husband, formerly Chef du Cabinet of President deGaulle, is now head of Air France. She said their life requires constant travelling; they arrived in Paris yesterday from Buenos Aires and are leaving almost immediately for Tokyo.

Martine has an almost unique blend of charm and intelligence, and I thought her even prettier than ever. It was a huge lunch, without politicians, but otherwise individuals reflecting many facets of British life. Two of the young men there, one a designer, the other a producer of plays, wore turtleneck sweaters, now so popular with the London youth. Lord Snowdon scarcely ever appears at dinner without wearing a silk rolled-collar shirt. The food at the French Embassy is always delicious, and was accompanied this time by a Pouilly Fumé 1964 and a Domaine de Chevalier 1955.

Tonight we were again on the Embassy circuit, dining with the Chilean Santa Cruz at their Embassy. I sat between Adriana Santa Cruz and Mary Soames. Mary is enthusiastic about Christopher's becoming British Ambassador to France, but says she is baffled by the advice given her in respect to organizing their social activities. I do not believe this will present any problem for them, since they are

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exceptionally well suited in this and all other respects for the position they will occupy. Mary is by far the most stable younger member of the Churchill family, and Christopher, in addition to other qualifications, is said to have an almost complete command of the French language.

I had not seen Prince Dmitri for a considerable time; he is distressed over a recurrence of his wife Sheila's manic-depressive tendencies. Having been for decades one of the most popular and beautiful women in England, it is sad to hear of her mental decline.

Amongst those at the Embassy were several people from the Foreign Office, George Thomson and his wife, and Isa and Stefan Zamoyski. Stefan said the Polish Library in London has at last been saved. He was interesting on the subject of the current student riots in Poland, but does not think there will be a major blow-up there while two divisions of the Soviet Army are stationed in the country.

I had a long talk with attractive Lady Charteris, formerly married to David Margesson, without realizing she was half American. John Murray is about to publish a book of her American mother's letters.

In the aftermath of the new British diplomatic appointments, Sir Con O'Neill has resigned from the Foreign Office. He said he had hoped to be appointed Ambassador to the German Federal Republic, but had no reason to complain of the Foreign Secretary having decided against him. He thought, however, at his age of 56, he should retire and seek employment elsewhere. This is a blow to many of his associates in the Foreign Office, where he was widely admired. It is also a matter for lamentation amongst the advocates of Britain joining the Common Market, since he has been one of the foremost and most effective proponents of this proposal.

E had Jim Haynes, the American theatrical impressario, as a speaker for her ladies' meeting this morning. She said he [redacted] a great success. These meetings amaze me because of the quality of the speakers whom they levy upon, and who receive no remuneration for their efforts. This is a list of those who have appeared on such occasions:

The [redacted] news today from the American standpoint was the outcome of elections in New Hampshire, where Senator McCarthy obtained 42% of the Democratic vote, and Nixon over 79% of the Republican. President Johnson's write-in amounted to 49%, and that for Nelson Rockefeller 11%.

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SPEAKERS AT AMERICAN EMBASSY WIVES ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

1961

11 Oct SIR JOHN BALFOUR: The Practice of Diplomacy

1 Dec SIR WILLIAM HAYTER: Britain & the USSR

1962

30 Jan MR. PETER WILSON: The London Sale Room

1 Mar MR. HUGH GAITSKELL: The Labour Party

9 Apl DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF READING: Voluntary Service as Part of the Life of a Nation

8 May MR. CONSTANTINE FITZGIBBON: The Changing Attitudes of the British towards the Americans in the last 30 years

31 Oct MR. LANNING ROPER: English Gardens in General

28 Nov DUKE OF BEDFORD: The Stately Homes Business

1963

30 Jan SIR KENNETH CLARK: What is Worth Looking at in British Art

28 Feb DAME REBECCA WEST: Some Age & Regional Divisions in the British Isles

2 Apl MRS. JOHN HAYWARD: Collecting Antique Furniture in England

16 Oct SIR BASIL SPENCE: Coventry Cathedral

19 Nov MRS. JOHN CARTER: The New British Look in Clothes

1964

22 Jan MR. PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE: Differences between the British & American Press

18 Feb MISS PAMELA HANSFORD-JOHNSON (Lady Snow): On Being a Writer

15 Apl MR. LEVI FOX. MR. JOHN HUTTON (Vase on Show)

13 May LORD JAMES OF RUSHOLME (VICE CHANCELLOR OF YORK UNIV.): Presentation of Books by A.E.W.A.

22 Oct LADY GAITSKELL: (Filled in at last moment for Mr.Roy Jenkins

1 Dec BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK: The Church in England - The Need for Reform

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105 A.2

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1965

25 Feb LADY BROMLEY-DAVENPORT: Thirty-two Years in Britain

29 Apl MR. IAN McCALLUM: American Museum in Bath

18 Oct PROFESSOR PEVSNER: The Buildings of England

30 Nov MRS. CARROLL MARX (RWVS): Social Welfare in England & Wales

1966

27 Jan MRS. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN: Education in Great Britain

25 Feb MR. ANTHONY LEWIS: :Gideon's Trumpet" - film

19 May LADY ALEXANDRA METCALFE: Save the Children Fund - Korea, Vietnam & Nepal

27 Oct MR. JAMES LAVER: Style as an Expression of Social Conditions

1 Dec MRS. DENIS HEALEY: A Wife in Westminster

1967

26 Jan MRS. MARCUS CUNLIFFE: The Splendors & Miseries of Being a Sculptor

18 Apl MR. MELVIN LASKY: Transatlantic Attitudes

25 May (M. Jonathan Miller - cancelled)

30 Oct MR. JONATHAN MILLER: A Morning with Jonathan Miller

4 Dec MISS NANCY BALFOUR: The Coming World Food Shortage

1968

14 Feb SIR JOHN WOLFENDEN: British & American Universities

3 Mar MR. JIM HAYNES: The New Philosophy in Creativity

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SECRET

This will engender an agonizing political reappraisal. Robert Kennedy has already declared he will reconsider his own attitude toward seeking the Democratic nomination.

We also received word today from Washington about the latest Foreign Service promotion list. In this Embassy 14 of our people were on it, a [redacted] good showing.

Mar. 14, 1968 - Thursday

John Robling, of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, with an associate came to see me this morning about various preparations they have made to celebrate the 200th anniversary of its founding at Edinburgh. On May 15, Dr. Caryl Haskins, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will fire the opening gun. On October 15, there will be a monster banquet in London to be addressed by Dr. Robert Hutchins, the Lord Mayor of London, the Prime Minister, Bill Benton, and Sir William Haley. The Britannica is an enormously profitable enterprise; on the strength of it they spend money lavishly for entertainment and publicity. I [redacted] was asked to introduce the Prime Minister at the October event, but pointed out to Benton the undesirability, as it seemed to me, of an Ambassador to Great Britain introducing the British Prime Minister.

We had a lunch at home today for:

Katie Macmillan said her Father-in-law, upon his recent return from an around-the-world trip, was enthusiastic over the reception he [redacted] everywhere met, and looked ten years younger than at his departure. I had a letter from Harold Macmillan a couple of days ago, and hope shortly to have lunch with him.

Cabot Lodge arrived this morning, this being a way-stop on his tour of European capitals. He is to give us his impressions of the present situation in Vietnam, and also will see George Brown and Ted Heath.

This afternoon our large conference room overflowed with members of the staff anxious to hear him. He spoke and answered questions admirably and interestingly. He developed at considerable length his views on the over-expectancy in the U.S. of a government in Saigon, or indeed anywhere else in Asia, being constituted and functioning along what in the West we consider democratic lines. He thought corruption amongst the officials in Saigon a feature of life there it would be impossible entirely to eliminate. He said, however, the drafting and acceptance of a constitution, the high

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Lunch - Embassy residence - March 14, 1968 - 1:30

Amb and Mrs Bruce

Mr. Maurice and Hon. Mrs. Macmillan

Sir Steven Runciman

Mr. and Mrs. Osbert Lancaster

Mrs. Phipps

Regretted

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jenkins

declassified

SECRET

rate of voter turnout in elections, the composition of the legislative bodies and the Cabinet, represented a great advance for a country that had been during decades under colonial domination and later incessantly engaged in civil war. Although he was guarded in his comments about our military tactics and strategy, it seemed to me clear, in the private conversation I had with him, that he felt our military had failed to adapt themselves to the necessities of guerrilla warfare. Necessarily, he dodged giving a direct answer to an inquiry about our ability to hold Khe Sanh against a determined enemy attack.

I have heard Cabot speak on many occasions but thought today's performance his best, and valuable to all of us.

The gold price continues in accelerated form, and unless it is soon resolved will lead to chaos in global financial transactions. Tonight I had a call from Roy Jenkins' office saying the Chancellor had for five hours been trying to reach Joe Fowler on the telephone without result. Could I do anything to assist in bringing about communication between them? I talked immediately to John Leddy in the Department, who undertook to get in touch with Fowler. A few minutes later Leddy advised me he had sent a message through to him, and as soon as Joe could retire from the meeting in which he had been engaged almost all day, he would get in touch with Jenkins. This was finally done, and the President sent a telegram to the Prime Minister requesting the British Government close the banks, exchanges and gold pool operations here tomorrow. To accomplish this, the assent of The Queen was necessary; she gave it about one a.m. Friday.

March 15, 1968 - Friday

Great excitement in the train of the closures. The friendly European central bankers were invited to meet in Washington on Saturday to consider this perilous situation. The Paris gold market remained open and activity was high, with some gold sales being effected at $45 an ounce. Elsewhere on the continent there was little business done, since the ordinary providers of gold had run out of supplies.

Jock Whitney spent an hour with me this afternoon. They have just moved into their new apartment here and are well satisfied with it. He said there was no concensus at home on how to deal with

SECRET

SECRET

our difficulties in Vietnam, but he believed another Viet Cong or North Vietnamese success would heighten the efforts of the Hawks to bring about further escalation. He thinks Nelson Rockefeller still has an outside chance to obtain the Republican nomination. He seemed convinced Robert Kennedy would become a candidate and would split the Democratic Party, in which case the Republican machine politicians would increase their support for Nixon on the grounds that, under the circumstances, almost any Republican could defeat a Democratic nominee.

Sy Frieden stopped in to see me. He is about to go to the United States for the publication of his book.

Roy Jenkins summoned me. After our conversation, I sent this telegram:

I still remain mystified over what he really had in mind about wanting the President informed of the relationship between the Government and the Bank of England. It is generally thought here that Leslie O'Brien would welcome an increase in the gold price, but since our own Government is adamant on this subject, HMG, for that and other reasons, will not favor it. Personally I cannot believe any permanent solution should stop short of a form of demonetization.

We had a last meeting of our security group. The latest intelligence reports have, I think, increased the concern of the British authorities about what may happen on Sunday. They have now decided to have 1,000 policemen on duty at and around the Embassy and others available for call. They are confident with such a force of being able to handle even 15,000 demonstrators. Amongst the expected mob, there may be as many as 1,000 American students, some of whom will be brought here in buses from various parts of Britain. In a number of instances, they have received instructions to come armed.

The British are going to have about 25 Bobbies within our building on the understanding that none of our own personnel will be armed, including the Marine Guards, who will not wear their uniforms. We settled on keeping only a small number - about 50 - of our people in the building on Sunday. No cars will be parked around Grosvenor Square. I shall remain at Winfield House where a police car with radio communications to headquarters will be stationed in case an attack is made upon it. I am rather inclined to think this might take place, for it would be easy for demonstrators to climb over the fences separating our property from Regent's Park,

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

108A.1

SECRET

Classification

Charge: STATE Control:

Date: March 15, 1968

ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE

LONDON

NODIS
For John Leddy from Bruce.
Please pass to White House.

1. Roy Jenkins sent for me this afternoon. He wanted to be sure the President and others concerned with the central bankers meeting thoroughly understood the somewhat complex relationship between the Governor of the Bank of England and HMG. The bank is a nationalized institution, but the Governor operates largely autonomously, though entirely responsible to the authority of the Government, usually pronounced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Jenkins said he had complete confidence in Leslie O'Brien, and that they were in agreement on the official attitude to be adopted by O'Brien in Washington meetings.

2. Jenkins thinks it most important that our two governments keep in closest touch in putting into effect whatever decisions are reached in Washington. If, for example, there were to be a floating rate for the dollar, the British would want to concert their arrangements to align sterling with it. Also, if there were reasons again on Monday to close the British banks,

RMK

Drafted by: AMB:DBruce/ao - March 15, 1968 Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

SECRET

Classification

FORM FS - 502 (8-65)

DRAFTING OFFICE COPY

108A.2

TELEGRAM

OUTGOING

Foreign Service of the United States of America

SECRET

Classification

Charge: Control:

Date:

markets for gold, and security tran[illegible]ions, he would like a request for so doing to come from th[illegible] United States ~~[illegible]~~ or multilaterally. The Queen's approval would once more have to be obtained, and about that there would be no difficulty. If there should be a request for another market closure on Monday, and if the same were to apply to US banks and stock exchanges, he would like to be informed well in advance.

3. At 6:00 pm London time, as you probably already know, an announcement will be made that the banks here will remain closed tomorrow Saturday.

GP-2.

BRUCE

NODIS REVIEW

Cat. A - Caption removed, transferred to O/FADRC

Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S

Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S

Reviewed by:

Date:

Drafted by:

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

SECRET

Classification

FORM FS - 502 (8-65)

DRAFTING OFFICE COPY

and if once they could obtain entry to the House, they would find it easily inflammable. If such an eventuality should occur, I have promised no firearms would be used against assailants, although I cannot guarantee if anyone brutalized Evangeline's spaniels I could separate her from a shotgun.

Amongst other enterprises suggested to the mob organizers was one to pull down the statue of Franklin D. Roosevelt in Grosvenor Square. I almost wish this might happen, for then at last the British people might begin in their masses to resent demonstrations [redacted] of this character. Some of them have already evinced their displeasure. About 100 persons opposed to the March are coming to the Embassy about 2:00 o;clock on Sunday to present a statement of deprecation. Their handout reads:

The other side is distributing pamphlets in great numbers. One of them is designed to appeal to anti-American sentiment over the extent of American investment in Great Britain. The Pan American office has been picketed on the ridiculous grounds that it is the largest airline transporting American troops to Saigon. The Dow Chemical Corporation office in London is a principal target. [redacted] Two of the pamphlets in the above connection are:

All sorts of other minor organizations have been enlisted, including one that floats under the name of "International Chieftain Commandos" and includes as members the Patriotic Friends of Zion, Mizo Nationalists, American Devolutionists, Celtic Brotherhood, Naga Christian Nationalists, Ukrainian Nationalists, Lithuanian Freedom Army, Estonian Patriots, Tibetan Nationalists, Patriots of Manchu, Basque Independence Organisations, Breton Nationalists, United Irelanders, Greenland Freedom Assn., Quebec Independence Society, Ancient Brotherhood of Irish Chieftains, Fellowship of St. Patrick, Nationalist Press Officers Assn., Celtic Patriotic League of America, Canadian Irish Assn., Bahama Internal Independence Group, and Canton Nationalists.

The news tonight was enlivened by the behaviour, even extreme for him, of George Brown. There was a sitting at the House of Commons lasting until almost 4:00 o'clock this morning on the contentious Transport Bill. In the lobbies, smoking rooms, or elsewhere, George [redacted] publicly denounced the Prime Minister for [redacted] not having been consulted about the gold decisions taken the previous evening. During two of these performances, he said

CALL ON HANOI TO MAKE PEACE

Solidarity with the GALLANT FIGHTERS IN VIETNAM

MONDAY CLUB DEPUTATION
Sunday March 17th

In Vietnam the Communists are following their usual practice of using revolutionary warfare, guerilla methods and terrorism whenever they believe these murderous tactics can further the Communist cause.

They must not be allowed to succeed if freedom is to be preserved and the World is to know any true peace. A Communist victory in Vietnam would have disastrous consequences not only for the people of South East Asia but for the entire Western Alliance. The outcome of the struggle in Vietnam is of crucial importance to each one of us.

The Viet Cong have the support of a powerful world-wide propaganda machine which aims to destroy the will of the West to resist. You can help to counter it by:

1. MOBILISING PUBLIC OPINION IN BRITAIN AGAINST THE EXCESSES OF TYRANNY AND AGGRESSION AND BY CALLING ON HANOI TO MAKE PEACE.

2. DEMONSTRATING YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE AMERICAN AND ALLIED STAND BY TAKING PART IN THE MONDAY CLUB DEPUTATION TO THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY ON SUNDAY MARCH 17th TO HAND IN SIGNED PETITIONS PLEDGING SUPPORT TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

Full details from the Monday Club, 51/53 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Tel: 799-5220 P.T.O.

U.S. firms in Britain make nearly all our:

- Breakfast cereals:
  - Nabisco
  - Kelloggs
  - Quaker Oats
- Tooth paste:
  - Colgate
  - Gleam
  - Ipana
  - McCleans
- Soaps:
  - Colgate-Palmolive
  - Proctor and Gamble
- Soups:
  - Campbells
  - Heinz
  - Knorr
- Vacuum cleaners:
  - Hoover
- Sewing machines:
  - Singer
- Refrigerators:
  - Kelvinator
  - Frigidair
- Razors:
  - Gillette
  - Schick
  - Eveready
- Cosmetics:
  - Elizabeth Arden
  - Revlon
  - Helen Rubenstein
- Undergarments:
  - Playtex
  - Warner Brothers
  - Exquisite Form
  - Spencer

COCA-COLA !

DOES UNCLE SAM OWN YOU?

the march project of the stop-it committee

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

1090.1.R

DOW MAKES NAPALM

A recent public opinion poll shows that the majority of British people are opposed to American policies and actions in Vietnam. Yet at this moment the Dow Chemical Company (Head office Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.), which manufacturers napalm under a $3.5 million contract with the U.S. Air Force, is doing a brisk business in Britain.

Napalm is jellied petrol. Since 1945 the U.S. has used it to kill more than 3 million people in Japan, Korea and Vietnam. In Vietnam 90% of those who are not burned alive immediately die a hideous death within weeks. The few survivors are permanently scarred and deformed. Unlike most modern weapons it can be delivered by "simple" devices, and the 1000 lb. napalm bomb has been described as "the most popular bomb in Vietnam because it is both cheap and deadly." (San Francisco Chronicle, 9.2.66)

Dow has offices in London and Manchester, a factory in King's Lynn, and has just acquired 100% ownership of Distrene, Britain's leading manufacturer of polystyrene. Among its other uses polystyrene is an ingredient of Napalm B, an "improved" version which sticks to the victim's skin, thus making it impossible to escape incineration.

Dow's penetration of the British chemical industry is just one example of America's increasing takeover of British life. There are well over 2,600 American owned or controlled manufacturing companies in Britain, constituting 10% of all British goods for home consumption and 17% of the nation's exports. Britons bathe with Palmolive, shave with Gillette, use Tide and Ajax in the kitchen and bathroom and make-up with Max Factor. They have Kellogg's for breakfast, Campbell's soup for lunch with a Kraft cheese sandwich and wash it down with Coca-Cola.

Dependence on the U.S. means dependence upon decisions made not in London or Liverpool but in Washington and Detroit. These decisions involve Britain in America's international aggression and, through Dow, in America's infamous Way of Death.

WE DEMAND THAT DOW IMMEDIATELY STOP MANUFACTURING NAPALM.

A group of British architects have organized a boycott of the Dow building materials Roofmate and Styrofoam.

FIGHT AGAINST THE AMERICAN WAR IN VIETNAM.

DONT BUY DOW

THE MARCH PROJECT OF THE STOP-IT COMMITTEE:
59 Fleet Street
London, E.C.4

94 Greencroft Gardens
London, N.W.6

TRAFALGAR SQUARE RALLY - 17 MARCH - 2:30P.M.

the facts:

- More than 4,000 million invested by U.S. firms in Britain.
- More than 10% of all goods made in Britain are made with U.S. cash.
- More than 12% of British foreign trade is controlled by U.S. firms.
- 50% of the motor industry is U.S. owned.
- 3 out of 5 cars made in Britain are made by U.S. firms:
  Ford
  Vauxhall
  Rootes
- 50% of the oil industry is U.S. owned.
- 50% of the natural gas field in the North Sea is U.S. owned.
- 25% of all primary fuel supplies for the whole of Britain will be U.S. owned by 1970.
- 50% of the drug industry is U.S. owned.
- 50% of prescriptions for the National Health Service are supplied by U.S. firms.
- $400 million was taken by U.S. firms out of Britain in 1966.
  General Motors alone took 10 million.
  Ford took 9.6 million.

U.S. firms bring unfair labour practices:

- ROBERTS - ARUNDEL tried to break the union in its factory in Stockport. When it failed, it closed shop.
- E.N.V. ENGINEERING tried to do the same. When it failed, it sacked the militant workers.
- U.S. firms have introduced graded wage-scale and measured day-work.
- U.S. firms have insisted on their right to transfer labour to other factories.
- U.S. firms have attacked traditional working conditions, such as the tea break.

- THE AMERICANS CONTROL MUCH OF BRITAIN.
- THIS IS THE ISSUE. WHO OWNS BRITAIN?
- THE BRITISH PEOPLE? OR UNCLE SAM?

THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF AMERICAN INVASION.....

THERE IS THE AMERICAN INVASION OF VIETNAM.....

AND THERE IS THE AMERICAN INVASION OF BRITAIN.....

THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE RESISTING AMERICAN INVASION OF THEIR COUNTRY.

RESIST AMERICAN INVASION OF BRITAIN.

SUPPORT THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, SUNDAY, MARCH 17 2:30 P.M.

SECRET

he was going to resign his office, but each time was dissuaded from doing so. He refused to sit on the Front Bench with his Cabinet colleagues, but otherwise appeared to be in his usual high spirits. All who saw him agreed he had not been drinking. This morning the mystery deepened. George went to bed late, and although he had a number of important engagements at the Foreign Office, never appeared there. It was discovered he was at home at Carlton House Terrace. Every half-hour the Press services issued bulletins as if they were reporting on the death agonies of a famous individual. Actually, it is now believed Brown did not emerge during the day from his house. At any rate, quietus was put to the affair this evening through the medium of his writing to the Prime Minister tendering his resignation in these terms:

Harold Wilson made a polite response and immediately designated Michael Stewart as George's successor. This is the end of the Cabinet career of a gifted, able and, in many respects, delightful individual whose eccentricities of personal conduct were greater than those of almost any political figure known to British history.

Like many others, I shall miss him, for he was an outspoken, true friend of the United States with an unusual grasp and understanding of its domestic and external problems. Although he is a popular figure with the public, there has been mounting criticism of his lack of decorum and of his personality defects. Thus exits the most typical John Bull character in British political life.

I saw Jack McCain this morning. He had just returned from a trip to Malta and Rome, and is taking off Sunday for Washington. With single-hearted Navy preoccupation, affairs like gold deficiencies, New Hampshire elections, Brown's performances, and the rest, are of only passing concern to him as he proceeds effectively and enthusiastically to carry out his own specific duties.

March 16, 1968 - Saturday

At the office this morning, where most of the telegraphic traffic related to the meeting of Central Bankers in Washington. Speculation here seems to favor a "two-tiered" solution to arrest present speculation. I believe this might prove effective.

declassified

DECLASSIFIED

Text of letters

The following letters have been exchanged between the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister:—

Foreign Office, March 15, 1968.

Dear Harold—

The events of last night and the early hours of this morning have brought to a head a really serious issue which has, as you know, been troubling me for some time.

It is, in short, the way this Government is run and the manner in which we reach our decisions.

You and I have discussed this more than once. I regard this general issue as much more fundamental than any particular item of policy.

For this reason I thought it better that we should part company much as, in every other respect, I shall regret it.

It goes without saying that I shall take every opportunity of serving our movement and the country as loyally in the future as I have tried to do in the past. Yours,

GEORGE.

The Prime Minister's letter said:—

10 Downing Street, March 15, 1968.

MY DEAR GEORGE,—Thank you for your letter, which I received this evening.

You refer to the events of last night. As you know, unsuccessful efforts were made to get in touch with you at a critical phase, so that you could be brought into the immediate decision which had to be taken with great urgency if most serious consequences for the nation and for the international community were to be averted.

I am sorry that your feelings about what happened last night have made you decide that you cannot continue to hold office in the Government.

You have made a great contribution to the work of the Government over the last [illegible] years, and particularly in the conduct of Britain's foreign policy and of foreign affairs in Europe.

Your departure from office will be widely regretted as a loss to the Government and the country.

I greatly welcome what I know is your intention to take every opportunity to serve the movement, the party and the Govern-

[illegible]

HAROLD. WILSON

DECLASSIFIED

Meanwhile, much space is given to Mr. Kennedy's announcement of his intention to seek the Presidency. To jazz up still further the news about the march on our Embassy tomorrow, I have just received this declaration from a group of Anarchists:

Mollie Buccleuch came to see us this afternoon. She has just made an extensive tour of the United States and West Indies, in the course of which she saw great numbers of friends and picked up enough gossip to fill several pages of any society minded magazine. The freshness of her observations and her disposition to see the best in everyone is cheering.

Later E and I went to tea with Betsey and Jock Whitney at the flat they have bought opposite the Stafford Hotel. They are luxuriously installed there, with a stunning view of Green Park. The apartment is commodious and attractive; they seem vastly pleased with it, and I hope its possession will induce them to make frequent stays in London.

March 17, 1968 - Sunday

I went over this morning's telegrams, most of them concerned with the gold decision to be taken in Washington this weekend.

A motorcycle policeman with radio communication has been stationed at the gate of our house in Regents Park. Also, one of our Marines in plain clothes will act as doorman during the day and early evening. To assuage his boredom, I have given him a couple of volumes of Dennis Wheatley's adventure stories.

The weather is clear, but the wind is almost of gale force. The poor devils working on an offshore drilling rig in the North Sea have had to be lifted away by helicopter.

The afternoon, for us, passed tranquilly, and no strangers ventured up to the gates, which were locked. Meanwhile, in Grosvenor Square the largest disturbance ever witnessed in London took place. Viewing it on television, it looked for a time as if the police would be unable to withstand the onslaught of the demonstrators, who at their starting point in Trafalgar Square were estimated to number 15,000 people, of whom I regret to say almost 1,000 were said to be Americans. Potential trouble makers have flown in from Germany, Holland, France and some from the United States. By the time they had foot slogged their way to the vicinity of the Embassy, the crowd was somewhat diminished, and probably amounted to no more than 10,000. They burst from the streets into the enclosure, trampled down the greensward and

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DECLARATION & PRESS RELEASE.

Copies to :- The Embassies in London of :
Australia: China : New Zealand : Russia: South Vietnam: United States
and to members of the Press.

NEITHER WASHINGTON NOR HANOI

As anarchists, we the undersigned wish to make our position quite clear on Vietnam in general and the demonstration planned for March 17th in particular. We have participated in all major demonstrations against the brutality of this war & the greed & cynical disregard for human lives & values displayed by the main governments concerned, at the expense of the Vietnamese people.

The Russian and Chinese governments that claim themselves to be devoted to the ideals of international socialism, have not even had the courage to come to the help of their communist 'brother' in Vietnam, let alone advance the cause of peace they proclaim.

As for the U.S. goverment and its satellites, they are evidently willing to fight to the last Vietnamese civilian or grain of rice.

As regards the March17th demonstration , we consider that any attempt to relieve frustrations at the war in Grosvenor Square will not make the slightest difference to the Vietnamese people.

As individuals opposed to all governments and wanting solely to see an end to this war, we feel the only practical step, though small, that we can take in this country is to approach available citizens of the countries concerned; to make plain our disgust at the cynical behavior of all the governments involved, we shall visit one communist and one anticommunist establishment, instead of only proceeding to the fracas in Grosvenor Square.

Signed :

LEWISHAM ANARCHIST GROUP
MEMBERS OF : HARLOW ANARCHIST GROUP
FULHAM ANARCHIST GROUP
SOUTHWARK COLLEGE NEW LEFT FRONT
ORGANISATION DE POETA

c/o 256 Pentonville Road N.I.

SECRET

flowers, attacked the police, of whom there were almost 1,000. A few of them set off stink bombs, firecrackers, threw marbles under the horses' feet, catapaulted slugs at our windows, and violently misbehaved. By the time the fracas was over, almost 120 policemen had been injured, but few of them seriously. The St. John's Ambulance Corps carried off the wounded, amongst whom there was at least one policeman with serious damage to his spine. I kept in touch with the proceedings through Jack McCain, who from his office [redacted] had a good view of the scene. The curtains in the Embassy were drawn, but about twenty of our windows were penetrated by slugs, and seized North Vietnamese flags were thrown into the moat. Only one horse was overturned. Over 200 arrests were made. Later the crowd was divided into segments, some of whom broke windows at the Europa Hotel on Duke Street, while about 2,000 marchers turned their attention vainly to the Hilton Hotel, and a few others concentrated on the Dow Chemical Company offices. Television coverage by cameras posted on roofs around the Square broadcast the progress of events all over Britain. This is probably the most determined assault ever made by a crowd in London.

March 18, 1968 - Monday

Following yesterday's manifestation we had a string of telephone calls, telegrams and letters, which will probably increase, deprecating this violence. Announcement was made late last night of the decisions reached by Gold Pool members in Washington. In effect it was decided to discontinue Gold Pool operations in London, and participating Central Bankers will still have access to American gold at $35 an ounce, with a prohibition against its re-sale at higher prices. An additional one billion dollars was pledged to Great Britain. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, President of the IMF, declared himself satisfied with what was contemplated. The London gold market will remain closed until April 1. The price today in Zurich was $43 an ounce, and no doubt many speculators will now take their profits. These measures are of a stop-gap nature, for they are predicated upon the assumption of a tough budget to be announced tomorrow by Roy Jenkins, and in America on the passage of a tax bill and drastic steps toward bringing our balance of payments into better equilibrium.

We had a lunch at home today for the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Downer, Mrs. Barbara Castle and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis, Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin, and Sam Spiegel.

[redacted]

SECRET

UNCLASSIFIED

Barbara Castle is one of the most vigorous members of the Cabinet. She is a dedicated Socialist, iron willed and determined to bring order--an almost impossible task--into nationalized transport operations. We met her husband for the first time: he is a jolly looking, port complexioned, avuncular appearing sportsman such as one often meets at race tracks. It was a pleasant gathering. I have always been much taken by the Australian High Commissioner and his wife. He thought the performance against the American Embassy yesterday disgraceful, and as usual, expressed himself in forceful terms about the opponents of our Vietnamese policy.

George Brown's resignation continues to reverberate. Nobody has any idea what he will now do, or how he will conduct himself, but it is assumed his behavior will continue to be unorthodox. I wrote him this letter:

The Monday Club, a Conservative organization, [redacted] mustered about 150 people, who delivered a manifesto to the Embassy an hour or so before the bad people arrived yesterday. This was handed over by three right wing Conservative MP's, and endorsed US policy in Vietnam, an unusual and gratifying experience for us. They then took up their position along the line of march of the Traf[redacted]r Square activists, but the police prevented the two factions from coming to blows.

I have received statistics on fee collections connected with our Consular activities, comparing 1966 and 1967. They were:

January-June 1966	$294,177
July-December 1966	465,848
	$760,025
January-June 1967	$503,286
July-December 1967	515,493
	$1,018,779

We are making a profit in this category.

I was somewhat late in finishing a book sent me by Francis Wilcox, titled "The Price of Gold", published by the Johns Hopkins press. It deals with monetary reform, and the price of gold, recording views of some of the world's leading experts in that field, such as Jack Rueff, Robert Triffin, Edward Bernstein, and Lord Robbins. There is really no agreement between these pundits, but it would be especially interesting to analyze their conclusions in connection with yesterday's findings by Central Bankers in Washington.

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AMBASSADOR 5594.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
REGENT'S PARK,
N.W.1.

16 March, 1968.

My Dear George:

I am sad at the prospect of no longer seeing you at the Foreign Office. Your effective understanding, and invariable courtesy and helpfulness over all matters affecting the relationships between our two countries were outstanding.

On the personal side, I have always valued highly your friendship, ~~that~~ which I hope you will do me the honor to continue indefinitely. Elizabeth and I feel for you and Sophie an unbroken affection.

Ever yrs,
David.

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March 19, 1968 - Tuesday

In the aftermath of the Sunday riot, letters and messages commenting adversely on it continue to flow into the Embassy. Due to television coverage, the British public has at last become aware of the seriousness of such disturbances. Moreover, the number of police injured has aroused general sympathy. The fact that eight horses out of the thirty who faced the mob on Sunday were wounded has in this nation of animal lovers provoked a sharp reaction. One horse, stabbed in the neck, has received a gift of 6 lbs. of carrots. Argument is going on about the circumstances under which policemen should defend themselves. Since their only way of doing so, except with their fists and feet, is by using the equivalent of our night sticks, they are comparatively powerless when separated from their comrades and overwhelmed by superior numbers. Police in Great Britain are more popular than probably anywhere else in the world, and attacks upon them, especially in view of their being without arms, are resented. Nevertheless, no favor is given to proposals that would allow them to employ tear gas or fire hoses to quell disturbances.

E and I lunched at the Columbia Club as guests of the Embassy Wives Association, chaired by Dorothy Myers. I delivered my annual speech, this time covering subjects that had become of intense interest last week, namely gold, Cabot Lodge's visit here, Vietnam, George Brown's resignation, the Grosvenor Square demonstration, the budget presentation to be made this afternoon by Roy Jenkins, the entry of Senator Kennedy into the Presidential race, which will probably, coupled with other circumstances, make political conditions in the United States this summer more disturbed than at any time since the Civil War.

One of the most, if not the most prominent leader of the mob on Sunday was a 24-year old Pakistani left wing militant named Tariq Ali. He is a scruffy looking individual, grandson of a former Punjabi Prime Minister, and once president of the Oxford Union. He has defined his aims as a total overthrow of the present social system, political, administrative and legal. He cannot be deported, since he came to Britain before the 1961 Commonwealth Immigrants Act, and therefore needs no work permit. Two of the arrested rioters have received jail sentences, and 250 more defendants will appear in special courts throughout the week. One 24-year old man was fined a total of

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30 pounds, with ten guineas costs. He had kicked a horse in the stomach; the animal was already in an excited state, as it had been daubed with red paint and stabbed with darts.

Lord Rothschild came to see me this morning. He is a distinguished scientist, but aside from his attainments in that field he is deservedly a hero in Britain because of his dangerous duty as head of the bomb disposal squad during the war, for the exercise of which he was given the George Cross. His visit to me was in connection with a visa case for a man presently employed by the Shell Oil Company, of which he is a research adviser. We were able later in the day to arrange for the requested visa to be granted. Rothschild [redacted] just returned from Barbados, where he owns a house on the development started by Ronald Tree years ago. He said Penelope Tree is now one of the highest paid models in the world. This is quite an accomplishment for one who is only [redacted] 18 years old.

Roy Jenkins presented his dreaded budget this afternoon. He read steadily for two hours and a quarter, and was greeted afterwards to a standing ovation by most members of the Labour Party.

It is a stiff proposal, and includes a statement of intention to introduce legislation shortly to give the Government power to defer or suspend unjustifiable wage and salary increases for up to twelve months on reference to the Prices and Incomes Board. A long list of tax increases are calculated to reduce demand substantially. Betting, purchase, vehicle, petrol and spirits taxes (beer was excluded) were raised, and the contentious Selective Employment Tax was unexpectedly increased by 50%. Instead of a wealth tax, Jenkins proposed a rate rise on unearned incomes, which is predicted to bring in 100 million pounds a year. In effect, on the higher brackets of people enjoying investment incomes, they will pay almost 30 shillings [redacted] in the pound instead of the now 19 shillings plus. This would have to be met out of capital. The net effect of all these tax increases should be to raise the cost of living about 2%, in addition to the 3% resulting from devaluation. Altogether the total yield from all the increases in taxation amount to 923 million pounds in a full year, representing the largest figure for any budget since 1930.

This should damp down demand, and it is hoped the country will achieve a balance of payments surplus of 500 million pounds a year by 1969, and be able to sustain it until all the short term international debts

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have been repaid. Although there will be many voices raised against the Chancellor's statement, he has on the whole emerged from his ordeal with lustre. Much will now depend on the reaction of the Trade Unions. Ted Heath has already announced he will not go along with the mandatory prices and income provision. The possible effect of this budget on our Congress remains to be determined. It may stimulate a more favorable attitude toward the enactment at home of a large revenue producing measure such as the President has long advocated.

Denis Allen, actin} Permanent Under Secretary during Gore-Booth's absence on an inspection tour in Latin America, called me today to present the Foreign Office's sympathy over the Sunday attacks on our Embassy. Mail on this subject continues almost unanimously condemnatory of the marchers.

Michael Stewart has already moved into Brown's place at the Foreign Office. This will bring about a decided change in atmosphere there. Because of his quiet, unobtrusive manner and bearing, it has been said of him "once seen, never remembered". This is a somewhat deceptive characterization. He is a man of great force of character, one of the best debaters in the House, and understands how to get along with Civil Servants.

March 20, 1968 - Wednesday

E left for the United States this morning. After a day or two in New York, she will go to Boston to see Sasha and David, and thereafter to Washington to stay with the John Coopers.

Most of our Staff Meeting this morning was taken up with expositions by Stanley Cleveland and Jim Griffin of the British Budget. They both feel it is calculated to meet the demands of UK creditors, and should bring about a decided amelioration in this presently stagnant economy.

The one thing missing in my opinion is that it offers no additional incentives to business and financial enterprises. This, however, under the circumstances was probably impossible, since a reduction of existing rates of income tax was out of the question for the time being. The sop to the Labour Party of what amounts to a wealth tax, calculated on investment income, should be some source of satisfaction to those who oppose the marked increase in indirect taxation. The same applies to closing loopholes in the transfer of properties before death. Instead of applying a gift tax, Jenkins advocated a lengthening of the

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period from five to seven years in which such transfers were not dutiable.

Mail about the March 17 demonstration continues to roll into the office, and I am signing masses of short letters of appreciation.

I had a Meritorious Honor Award ceremony this morning in the office for Faith V. Andrus, with the usual photographic assistance of John Hammond.

Tommy Thompson is arriving here next week, and I shall probably be on the plane with him to Washington. I am especially anxious to talk to him, to see whether he shares my feeling that since the February 1966 talks in London between Kosygin and Harold Wilson the attitude toward the Vietnam war of the Soviet Union has been hard and uncompromising. Prior to that time I thought it possible the Soviets would as a matter of policy like to see it brought to an end. I no longer believe this, for they are reaping many advantages from its continuance. It is true the provision by them of military supplies, petroleum, and other contributions is costly, but insignificant compared to our own outlays. Moreover, they suffer no military losses, and have no domestic political problems connected with it.

March 21, 1968 - Thursday

Allan Rown-Legg, Agent General for the Province of Ontario, came to see me this morning. He has an office force of about 50 people who are, I gather, especially interested in trade promotion between the Province and Britain. He worked for many years for ESSO. His present appointment is for eleven years, during which he can remain here regardless of political changes at home.

I lunched at Ava Waverley's with Elizabeth and Alec Douglas-Home, Ted Heath, Derek Amory, and my compatriot Lady Rothermere. Afterwards, I had a talk with Heath about the tactics he expects to follow in respect to the Budget. The Conservatives will oppose the mandatory price incomes measure, and will stress [redacted] that Jenkins' tough approach was made necessary as a result of mismanagement of the economy by the Labour Party. He is confident of his followers succeeding in capturing most of the seats now held by Labour MP's in by-elections later this month.

Williams College has again offered me an honorary degree this year through John Sawyer, its President, but once more I have had to refuse this, as I shall any others that might be offered me.

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[redacted]

Patricia Delaney of TIME-LIFE News Service interviewed me this afternoon on the subject of Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, President of the IMF. I told her it was impossible for me to speak of him in any except the most laudatory terms. I associated with him almost daily during the period when I was head of the Marshall Plan Mission to France and he was the representative of the French Ministry of Finance with my group. He is a man of really extraordinary ability, delightful personality, unimpeachable character, an intelligent, cultivated individual, as were most members of his family, including his uncle, the famous Dr. Albert Schweitzer, and his first cousin, Jean Paul Sarthe. He was badly tortured by the Germans during the war, after having been discovered to be an agent for the French clandestine services, but gave nothing away. He is shortly to be the subject of a TIME cover story.

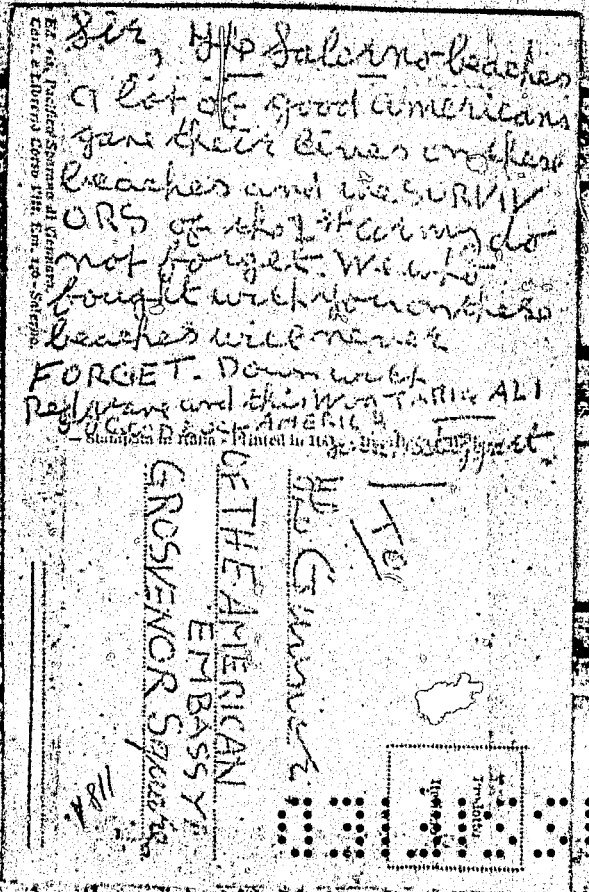
I went this evening to see Georgina Forbes at a nursing home on Weymouth Street. She has been stricken by some rather obscure form of blood disease, but it has been diagnosed as not being cancerous. The play in which she recently performed did not do well in the provinces, and therefore will not be put on in London. At any rate, this charming creature will have a long convalescence, and will be unable to act for some time. She is hopeful that her husband Ali may go to Paris to work with Christopher Soames when he takes over the British Embassy there. This would please both the Forbes; Ali is completely bi-lingual in French, and Georgina's is said to be almost as good as his.

I was pained to read tonight that every twenty minutes some one in the United States commits suicide. The peak period is from March 15 to April 15, when many people work out their income tax. Most suicides occur early in the morning, usually before breakfast.

British papers often carry quaint dispatches about smuggling. One of them describes how Customs officials in Rio de Janeiro, upon opening a 50-pound teddybear at the Rio airport, found it contained 512 pairs of nylon panties and 210 dresses. Within the past three months, Customs officials there seized about 125,000 pounds sterling worth of contraband, including a machine gun, 7600 electric razors, and 350 kilos of human hair.

Today I had the following letter from Jock Motaggart:

[redacted]


Sir, My Italian-Readers
a lot of good americans
gave their lives on Italian
beaches and the SURVIV-
ORS of which I am one do
not forget. We have
fought with them on these
beaches will never
FORGET. Down with
Regimes and thier WAR TANK ALI
Ugo Di Lisa America
Stampato in Italia - Printed in Italy - Imprimé en Italie

TO
THE AMERICAN
EMBASSY
GROSVENOR SQUARE
LONDON
W1

118A-7

Not [illegible] [illegible] RESIGNED

Sir,

We are forming a Ghost Squad and will be ready for the next anti Vietnam war demonstrators. This woq Tariq all must be deported or put in the place. It must this silly cow Redgrave. You Americans have a lot of good friends here in London. Some of us fought side by side with you in the World war 2.

Your long haired boy about did not know what war is all about. It would do them good to stick them up in the front line in Vietnam. They would die of fright.

We say the best of luck to your Yanks. We would we have been without them in the World war 2.

Yours truly

Jack Metaggart.

I was with the americans on the 55 Jack Metaggart which fought from Hamden Scotland on the North after invasion. I was with the american 5th Army in Italy and had many a good feed in the chow line. I was with the americans in the Salerno landings. So you know how I feel about americans and the G.I's.

THIS WOQ TARIQ ALI MUST BE DEPORTED

P/S A friend in need is a friend indeed and a friend in a pinch is a friend for life.

BENMCNDSEY.

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March 22, 1968 - Friday

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I was photographed in the lobby this morning with Beverly Miller of the US Travel Service, in front of the bulletin board recently placed there, showing the number of UK visitors to the United States in 1967 was 263,917, and the number of visas issued for British citizens for trips to America in 1967 was 213,431.

Major Satterthwaite made his last visit this morning before his early departure for Vietnam. He has been an excellent officer, and I have written a letter of commendation to his superiors.

Lunched at Bucks. The opinion of two important art dealers present was that prices of antiques have risen somewhat since the Budget, and the auction markets will continue to attract British buying by those who prefer tangible property to investments or currency.

Harlan Cleveland, over from Brussels, came to see me this afternoon with Jack McCain. He still advocates the turning over of a portion of our Sixth Fleet to the command of an Italian admiral stationed in Malta, on the political grounds that this would serve to bring about greater interest and cohesion amongst Nato nations alarmed by Soviet penetration of the Mediterranean area. While I sympathize with his political reasoning, I agree with McCain about the undesirability of placing even a small portion of this fleet under foreign command. An alternative scheme now to be studied by our people would be to have a multilateral air surveillance program.

A United States Cotton Sales Mission group, consisting of Grover C. Chappell and Joseph H. Stevenson (of the US Department of Agriculture), Rice B. Ober (President, American Cotton Shippers Association), Robert D. Pugh and Robert L. Smith (Cotton producers), and Quinton B. Perry (Cotton Cooperative), called on me this afternoon. They are worried, with reason, over the growing substitution for cotton of man-made fibres in the British textile industry. After briefing here, this mission will meet in Liverpool and Manchester with representatives of the cotton import trade and textile manufacturers, before going over to the Continent for similar investigations.

Gaston Coblentz visited me. He has now been almost six years with Mitchell, Hutchins, the prominent Chicago brokerage firm. He is a partner and a stockholder of this incorporated business. He said his participation had trebled in value since he started working with them, and he hopes within the next decade to be able to retire

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and live in France. This is quite a change in fortune for Gaston, who, like his father, had been a journalist. He has no regrets at having abandoned the newspaper game.

I had a letter today from Pauline de Rothschild, who, with Philippe, is spending several months in Holland. I had written her, congratulating her on her excellent book covering their experiences in the Soviet Union a year or two ago, as well as to thank them for their customary Christmas gift of three cases of [redacted] choice Mouton Rothschild wine. I have just bought ten cases of non-vintage Bollinger champagne for serving after dinner and at cocktail parties. In spite of the difference of population, Britain is still a larger importer of French champagne than the United States.

We have the good news today of the British Government having reached a decision not to re-admit Ralph Schoenman, American-born secretary to Lord Russell, to this country.

Our troubles about demonstrations are by no means over. The Non-Violent Action in Vietnam (NVAV) is planning a vigil of several days over the weekend and early next week in front of the Embassy. Those participating will fast for four days. We will receive their petitions, and do not expect violence.

Lynda Bird Johnson Robb, who [redacted] spoke to me in Washington about the bare possibility of her making a trip to England while her Marine Officer husband is serving in Vietnam, has evidently decided against doing so, as evidenced by this letter:

Isaiah Berlin asked E and myself to come down to the laying of the cornerstone of the new Wolfson College at Oxford, financed by the Ford Foundation and Isaac Wolfson Foundation. He has been made President, and I think it was largely because of him that Mac Bundy allocated Ford [redacted] funds to this purpose. After talking the matter over here, I declined the invitation in these terms:

The people at home in State and USIA do conceive some odd plans. We are informed today of their desire to have our views regarding the feasibility of establishing in Europe a Citizens Committee of influential spokesmen, somewhat similar to the Douglas Committee in the United States, of which ex-Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, General Bradley and other major figures outside Government are members. The proposed Committee would solicit, coordinate and prepare statements declaring understanding of US purposes in Vietnam, without necessarily endorsing every aspect of US operations. I think here it would be difficult to enlist even a Corporal's Guard for any such enterprise.

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C O PY

Ophemert,
Holland,

Saturday March 16, 1968

My dearest David,

Your enchanting letter about the Irrational Journey has never been very far from me since it arrived. It is the sort one cherishes. It's liveliness is such that I could see you reading my small book, and you make one feel that the Journey pleased you, there is no better wine. My feathers are far more beautiful and lustrous than before.

The Journey is already in its second printing, and is doing quite well, irrationally so, as it has had almost no reviews until a great sound of drums, both delicate and complimentary, in the March 2nd New Yorker in Genet's Paris letter. And, oh surprise, it has just been chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the best looking books of the year. Rather unaware of this noble institution, I now curtsey whenever I read the word graphic as my publisher tells me that it will now be bought by some for its looks alone. I am glad of this, as God Himself seems to have taken such pains to please the eye.

Much, much love,

Pauline

Did you know that Hamish Hamilton had bought the I.J. for London?

We will miss you so here. When I read the papers I think of you and often wonder if the umbrella woven of finest intelligence, good sense and brilliant decisions is sufficient to keep gloom from your precious and much beloved head.

P.

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120A. 3

This was written before the Monday papers, always late, arrived here. Wherever it happened -- it is terrible, worse still to have it happen in a city where you represent so much. You seemed up to now to have been able to hold back not only public opinion but street opinion and that London would be the only city left on earth where large and unruly demonstrations would not take place. But everywhere the feeling of disgust is mounting into a crusade. One doesn't even notice the ill-will, there is so much rage and dismay. Victory will be as appalling and more shaming than defeat. How the image of America has changed since the days when we were proud. I wish you would put your weight in the balance, how one wishes it, for something better than this.

Dearest David, forgive me, I never meant to speak to you of any of this, but to see those pictures is disturbing enough, and if one loves you and Evangeline, one admires you and worries.

Jim Gavin tells me it takes 20 million dollars to become, or try to become, president of the United States. If I had them I would give them to you.

P.

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120-1

Dear Ambassador and Mrs Bruce,

There is no place I would rather spend my separation from Chuck than in England. But I guess if he is brave enough to go to Vietnam for his country I can at least try at home and help the balance of payments and do my part.

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1206.2 K

Miss Linda Speed

The 18th Century calibre
is manifest—I can hardly
wait to get a home lovely
enough to display it. You
know how I love antiques
and yours is an especially
lovely one.

Please come to see us.
It will be lovely in Washington.
Give my best to Mary Lou.

Love,
Lynda

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120 B.3

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

Personal. 22 March, 1965.

My dear Isaiah:

It is with the greatest reluctance that I feel it advisable to decline for Evangeline and myself your generous invitation for May 3rd. Phil Kaiser said he was lunching with you today and could explain to you why I am doing so. I feel, under existing circumstances, I might, unwittingly, be a source of embarrassment to you, and an object of disorder in the proceedings.

I am unhappy about this for we are both great admirers, and this occasion will represent such an extraordinary and deserved tribute to you.

With love to Aline, I am,

Ever,

David.

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We have had a slew of expressions of gratitude by British officials for our statement commenting on the magnificent work done by the London police force in protecting our Embassy. Our twenty shattered plate glass windows are to be replaced at a cost of about $2,000, at the expense of the British Government.

I went last evening to the opening (except for one given the previous night to a privileged audience headed by Princess Margaret) performance of the Canterbury Tales, a musical. This throw-back to the 14th Century was excellent entertainment.

March 23, 1968 - Saturday

To the office this morning. Left at noon and went to General Trading Corporation, where I bought wine glasses for Albany. Considerably to my surprise, Angus Menzies was presiding over his emporium, and I learned some instructive things from him about the Gouvenor Morris family; he is descended from that picturesque, intelligent man through his mother. He told me that [redacted] Morrisania, supposedly one of the most interesting houses in America, had been razed to make place for a railroad yard. Most of the Morris memorabilia are now in his mother's possession, except for a lesser number owned by another descendant, our friend Phil Bonsal in Washington. Went to the Chelsea Antique Fair this afternoon; purchased nothing from this mediocre display.

March 24, 1968 - Sunday

Our people do not anticipate any trouble here about the two marches protesting Vietnam, Rhodesia, and the British Budget, which are taking place today. We have been spared a visit of 3,000 persons, organized by the Youth Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), who congregated in the Oval Cricket Ground in Southeast London, rallied in Trafalgar Square, then went to 10 Downing Street. This group did not make the long trek from Downing Street to Grosvenor Square; we had to content ourselves with a parade of 300 "women in black", who conducted themselves in an orderly manner and handed in a letter addressed to President Johnson asking him to stop "the senseless slaughter in Vietnam." They concluded their march in Downing Street. Two members of the Nonviolent Action in Vietnam continued their Saturday to Tuesday fast, sleeping on camp beds in the park opposite our front entrance. Meanwhile, in Paris there were riots during which North Vietnamese books and pamphlets were destroyed in a book shop on the Left Bank by rightist students; in Rome thousands of left-wing students hanged President Johnson in effigy, and converged on our Embassy.

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The Prime Minister had another harassing experience at Oxford on Friday. He went there with his wife to attend a private dinner party and was demonstrated against by a crowd of several hundred people.

As for myself, I passed a quiet day.

March 25, 1968 - Monday

Ridgway Knight came to see me this morning. He was privately informed from the State Department that his name and that of Bill Tyler had been put forward as possible nominees for the Ambassadorial post in Paris. It has now been filled by Sargent Shriver. Many people thought Shriver would cancel his engagement to go there after his brother-in-law Bobby Kennedy announced his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Shriver is said to be able and agreeable, but does not speak a word of French.

I had a letter from Angier Duke today, saying he was leaving Madrid almost immediately to return home and once more be Chief of Protocol. He is to be replaced by Mr. McKinney, a Midwestern banker, who has not previously occupied a diplomatic position.

Paul Hoffman came to see me this morning. He intends to continue for at least another year as head of the Special Fund operation in the United Nations, in the management of which he has made a brilliant success. Starting with 25 to 30 million dollars in subscriptions by member nations, he now has a budget of about 400 million dollars per annum. He said he believed some years ago two nations would be particularly unsusceptible to any improvement of the standard of living of their citizens. They were Libya, where oceans of oil have now been discovered, and Somaliland, where a great uranium find has just been uncovered. He thought the Indian economy suffered especially from the manipulations of ineffective but numerous bureaucrats. The introduction by the Special Fund of new strains of rice, corn, maize and wheat did, however, give great promise of sustaining, within a few years, the population without importation of food stuffs from abroad. The Fund officials are greatly cheered by such developments as that of uranium in Somaliland. The technical work was done by a Soviet engineer, and the contract about to be let will probably go to an American firm. I have always been greatly impressed by Paul's idea of dealing with such aid on a multilateral basis, with the UN supplying technicians and the local Governments undertaking to

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transmute their counsel into commercial realities. Paul remarked on the difficulties of frequently having to deal [redacted] with local prejudices. The great dam on the Niger River, backed by the Fund, was for some time in a state of arrestation because it would flood a forest area which the natives believed sheltered their family ghosts. Consequently witch doctors had to be employed to assure them a haven would be found elsewhere for these spectral figures.

I lunched with Diana Phipps at Connaught Square, and a delightful, as well as delicious meal it was.

This afternoon Michael Stewart went through the ordeal, as he did [redacted] when he previously [redacted] occupied the same position, of receiving all the foreign Ambassadors, allocating about five minutes to each interview. He looked and seemed remarkably well. We chatted almost entirely about this year's American Presidential election.

Jane and Alistair Cooke arrived tonight to spend the rest of the week with me.

March 26, 1968 - Tuesday

Saw Jack McCain this morning. He is going to Washington Friday for a secret meeting of Naval Commanders in Chief.

I accompanied Steve Eckart, Principal of the American School, and Jack Herfurt to Westminster City Hall at noon, to talk with Mr. Dawtry, Westminster Town Clerk, and Alderman Cobbold, regarding our plans for the property [redacted] we wish to buy and utilize for school purposes. To do this, we need planning permission from the Westminster authorities. I pointed out to them how necessary it was for American youths in London to have an American high school type education, in order to prepare them for eventual admission to a college or university at home, and that this type of education was not provided by British schools. Also, if the 750 students currently enrolled (and the other 250 who applied but could not be accommodated) were to be thrown onto the London authority which must furnish educational facilities to all residents, including foreigners, here, this would place an almost intolerable burden on the local government. Moreover, for many American families in the business community, the lack of provision of an American school for their children would result in a refusal to be posted in London.

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We have been under notice from the Crown Estates Office, which has been most generous to us in allowing us to use dwellings at Regents Park, to quit our present leased premises next year. For three years we have made a careful search for a location in central London, and the site under discussion is the only one available. I told them of the great effort it was, and of the generosity displayed by the American community, particularly the international oil companies, in pledging $2,200,000 for the purposes we have in mind.

After trying to counter the objections raised by residents of the involved area against the location of an American school there, because of noise, traffic congestion and other reasons, we got down to the nub of the affair. The chief difficulty is what to do about the Tennis Club, which has for a long time had seven grass courts on the British Railways holding [redacted] we wish to acquire. The Lawn Tennis Association of Great Britain, as well as the Club, is insisting that part of this property be segregated for tennis. If this were done, we would have to give up our own proposed playing field, and reduce the amount of land covered by our [redacted] buildings. The inference was not only would we be at the expense of acquiring this property from British Railways and dedicating it to use by the Tennis Club, but would also be expected to pay for the construction of new courts. We believe this would be unacceptable to our donors and Board of Trustees.

Although we met with a thoroughly courteous reception, I am not at all sanguine about what action the Westminster Council will take at its meeting the day after tomorrow when some forty or fifty members will consider our petition.

I went on to lunch with Cecil King at the Daily Mirror offices. He said his banking friends in the City expect a further devaluation, believing Jenkins' Budget will not bring public expenditures sufficiently under control, nor provide necessary incentives. He also does not think exports will increase in value as a result of the change in sterling parity to the extent predicted by Government officials. He believes the Conservatives will capture Labour seats in all the contested by-elections the day after tomorrow. As for Prime Minister Wilson, King considers him a complete failure, but admits he will not [redacted] yield office until forced to, and this could only happen after a new severe crisis. He says that Ted Heath has not and never will catch on with the public. In post-crisis desperation, the public will insist on a coalition government, the form of which no one can now foretell

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The food was as usual excellent--smoked salmon, curried chicken and rice, fresh strawberries, and for me a half bottle of Moselle. King does not drink wine or spirits.

I vastly enjoy these meetings, but am not convinced Cecil is as good an astrologer as he fancies himself to be.

An interview given yesterday in New York by Sargent Shriver, Ambassador-designate to France, does not, if he has been correctly quoted, indicate to me a happy commencement of his assignment. He is reported to have said he would not campaign for his brother-in-law, Senator Robert Kennedy, because his diplomatic position did not give him a "choice in the matter." He said he believes Senator Kennedy has the "finest intentions in his campaign," and "I wish him well." Mrs. Shriver, Bobby's sister, said, however, that she expected to "campaign" for her brother during whatever time she will spend in the United States before going to France.

After considerable consultation with associates, I sent this telegram about the proposal for a UK Citizens Committee composed of people favorable to our policy in Vietnam:

I had a dinner at the residence tonight for the Cookes, with these guests:

As invariably happens, some who had accepted dropped out at a late moment. Michael Hartwell arrived back this morning from France, where he had contracted an infection, and has gone to bed. Lord Shackleton flew off this afternoon to the Continent. I borrowed Bob Skiff and Jim Pettus from their wives to fill these vacant places. When E is here she spends hours telephoning under similar circumstances to fill last minute gaps.

King thought Brown's departure from the Foreign Office had long been inevitable, for his personal behavior made him unsuitable to remain there. He believes Brown, who has now decided to continue as Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, is intent upon destroying, if possible, the Prime Minister, whom he hates and despises.

The pictures and text about the killing of baby seals on Canadian ice floes appeared in the Daily Mirror this morning. They are gruesome, and will, I [redacted] feel sure, set off a campaign against the purchase by women of these furs.

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Dinner - Embassy residence - March 26, 1968

The Ambassador
Mr. and Mrs. Alistair Cooke
Mr. Henry Pleasants
Mrs. Harry Phipps
Earl and Countess of Birkenhead
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. Hugh and Lady Antonia Fraser
Lord Goodman
~~Lord Hartwell~~
Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Lady Londonderry
~~Lord Shackleton~~
Mrs. George Weidenfeld
Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Lawson
Mrs. Quennell
Mr. Sam Spiegel
Miss Janet Lyle
Mr. Peter Coats

Mr. Skiff
Mr. Pettus

Awaiting Reply

~~Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor~~
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher ~~Soames~~

Regretted

Mrs. Pleasants
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Miller
Viscountess Astor
Lady Hartwell
Mr. Anthony Lewis
Lord Londonderry
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Meyer
Mr. Weidenfeld
Mr. Betjeman
Lord and Lady Caccia
Cdr and Mrs. Nicholas Brown
Mr. Robin Fedden
Mr. Peter Wilson
Lady Victoria Yorke
Mr. Charles Harding

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Soames
Lord Shackleton
Lord Hartwell

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125 P. 1.

TELEGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL

Being a Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SB

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge: State

Control: 7524

Date: March 25, 1968
16212

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON 2570

INFO: AmEmbassy BONN 1300
AmEmbassy BRUSSELS 897
USMission GENEVA 648
AmEmbassy THE HAGUE 671
USMission NATO 252
AmEmbassy OSLO 211
AmEmbassy PARIS 2234
AmEmbassy ROME 936

LONDON 7524

LIMDIS

CRS-2
AMB
MIN
E:MIN
PM
POL-2
POL:RF
POL:I.
SUPVR
MASTR

12/mr

Ref: State 134031; Bonn 9961

From Ambassador

1. Considering deep split on Viet-Nam in UK and high degree of organized activity among critics of U.S., a UK national committee clearly focused on Viet-Nam would probably further aggravate problem here and might even incite from critics reaction so loud and visible as to defeat our original purpose. Broadened focus therefore preferable, e.g., UK participation in a European committee concerned with the more general problem of peace in Asia and Europe's

Drafted by: POL:WHBrubeckhbc 3/25/68

Approving Officer: MIN:PMKaiser

Concurrences:

FORM FS - 502
(9-65)

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

Amembassy LONDON

Charge: CONFIDENTIAL (Classification) Control: 2 7524

Date:

proper responsibility in the area. Any such project carries some hazard of stimulating increased critical reaction, but Department will judge advantages as against disadvantages.

2. Given complex and sensitive character of UK relation to Europe at present time, UK participation should be solicited and led by European ~~[illegible]~~ initiators of project, not by British or Americans.

3. Considering situation here, best way to begin might be low key, exploratory approach undertaken by small but eminent group of Europeans. We would be ready to suggest some UK names to whom such initial approach could be made. GP-3

BRUCE

Drafted by:

Approving Officer:

Concurrences:

[illegible] 12 50

FS - 502 (2-49)

CONFIDENTIAL (Classification)

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King intends to have the Mirror make a large coverage of the American Presidential campaign. He said he was astonished by reader interest here in this subject. I had the opportunity before dinner tonight to have a long conversation with Alistair Cooke. He said if he had to bet today, he would lay 6 to 4 on President Johnson's renomination, but these odds could easily become adverse, depending on the progress of the Vietnam war, and perhaps more importantly on riots this summer in the United States. He does not rule out the possibility of Bobby Kennedy stampeding the convention which will take place in Chicago the latter part of August, after the Republicans have met in Miami Beach. He fears explosions in the way of violent demonstrations in Chicago that might even lead to attempts to destroy the Stockyards convention hall while the delegates are in session.

The dinner went off well. Our new procedure of putting carafes and bottles of wine on the table is, I think, an improvement over having them poured by waiters. We had Scharzberger Riesling 1964, Chateau Beychevelle 1947 in magnums, and Pol Roger 1961, also in magnums. Some of the guests stayed late, and we broke up after midnight.

March 27, 1968 - Wednesday

Those like Alistair Cooke, a most polite and considerate man, who are engaged in the entertainment business and therefore are accustomed to irregular hours, often make strange demands. Palar told me this morning he was telephoned at one A.M. by Alistair, who asked whether it would be possible to have some sandwiches. Our not always equable Polish butler replied that the kitchen was closed.

Louis Heren, the London Times correspondent in Washington, came to see me this morning. He said his paper was dispatching immediately a team of their journalists to cover the American political scene up until election time in November. He thinks President Johnson has at present an edge over Kennedy, but this should change before the Democratic convention. If the President were to die or become incapacitated, Kennedy would probably be the nominee. According to him, Senator McCarthy dislikes Bobby, and will not retire in his favor. It looks as if Nixon has the Republican nomination almost sewed up.

Louis has been in the United States almost seven years, and is a competent assessor of American politics. I have always liked and respected him for his independence of judgment and his refusal to bend his reportorial integrity under pressures.

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I lunched today as a guest of Sir Basil Smallpeice, Chairman of Cunard. He is also Chairman of the English Speaking Union. I sat between him and talented Lord Mancroft.

Sir Basil said he thought they were about to complete the sale of the Queen Elizabeth to a group in Philadelphia who proposed to tie her up in the river and use her as an hotel, as well as for conventions. There are about 2,000 beds available on her. This seems to me an ingenious idea.

Mancroft told me that Elliott Roosevelt [redacted] telephoned him several times about the possible purchase of the Queen Elizabeth by a Miami syndicate, but was so discursive, indeed obscure, in his offer, he had more or less dismissed it from consideration. Mancroft [redacted] is especially active in pushing exports, and has been to the United States eleven times in the last twelve months. Equity markets on the London Stock Exchange have been exceptionally active in the last few days, and yesterday the index rose to a record level for all time. Much of this, I believe, comes from fear of inflation and the future stability of sterling.

For lunch, we went out of the back door of the Cunard building, and crossed to l'Ecu de France, 111 [redacted] Jermyn Street, where I had not been for many years. Our company of twenty ate well, in a downstairs private room. Lady Tweedsmuir, Sieg Warburg, and other people I knew were there.

General Harold Johnson, US Army Chief of Staff, called on me this afternoon. He has been in London, attending a meeting of the Cento Military Committee in the capacity of an observer. The Pakistani representatives had, as usual, expressed their detestation of the Indians.

Afterwards, I attended for a while a meeting where General Johnson addressed and then answered questions from members of our staff. He expressed neither optimism nor pessimism about the present situation, but it was evident from his remarks it will take some time to recover from the effects of the Tet offensive.

I asked him about pressure of work at the Pentagon. He said on average he put in [redacted] fourteen hours a day, and had found no way to avoid doing so.

I dined at the Stafford Hotel. The food there is fully deserving of praise.

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March 28, 1968 - Thursday

The Cookes had bad luck last night. I reached home about twelve, and they arrived shortly afterwards with some friends. When it was time for the friends to leave, our people, unaware they were not spending the night, [redacted] closed the gate to the outer road. The Cookes, endeavoring to help them, [redacted] shut the front door, which then automatically locked behind them, [redacted] Around three o'clock there was a tremendous hooting of horns, and sufficient personnel woke up to effect their respective releases.

Drew Middleton came to see me this morning. He is going, on behalf of the New York Times, to Tehran, then will tour the Middle East, including Cairo, before returning to London in June. He is relieved to be absent for a while from his assignment of covering the great Debating Society at the UN. He thinks, on present form, President Johnson will be renominated and reelected, but since the racial problem this summer may become the chief campaign issue, it is futile to make predictions about the ultimate outcome, which will be mixed up with issues such as Black Power, violence in the streets, the status of the war in Vietnam, the white backlash, housing, and other hot controversies. He finds the social atmosphere in New York, even amongst his own friends, depressing, because of endless dispute over Vietnam. Within the New York Times offices opinion is sharply divided between the editorial board and the other journalists. Drew [redacted]-told me he did not think there was a member of the editorial board who had any real knowledge of guerrilla warfare conditions or indeed of political difficulties and personalities in Southeast Asia. I told him I was still reserving for him three magnums of Ch. Lynch Bages 1955, bought on his recommendation, and we would crack at least one of them together upon his return here in June.

At lunch yesterday Mancroft told me he had become, as I am, completely confused about the proper terminology to apply to Negroes in America. When I was growing up, my brothers and myself would have been spanked by our parents if we had ever used the word "nigger". They were always referred to as "colored people". The appellation "Negress" was likewise resented, [redacted] and one termed such "a colored woman" or a "Negro woman". Now they prefer, according to what I have been told, to be named "Afro-Americans" or "Blacks". Mancroft finds this confusing, saying it reminded him of similar difficulties in addressing

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members of his own race. For instance, it is proper for him to say "I am a Jew", but improper to speak of "Jews". They should be referred to as "Jewish people." He said that during one of his trips to America he went to a travel agency in New York to engage accommodations at a hotel in Miami. The clerk said to him, "I advise you not to go there, for you will find it filled with 'fat middle-aged Jews'". Mancroft answered, "I would still like to go, for I am a fat middle-aged Jew."

Alec Douglas-Home telephoned me this morning, to say he was thinking of making a speech suggesting in the course of it that if the US would stop bombing in Vietnam for a period of possibly thirty days, the UN would undertake through a military force to prevent the infiltration of men and supplies across the DMZ.

Lunched with Harold Macmillan at Bucks. Macmillan was exuberant about his trip around the world. He said he had been courteously and enthusiastically entertained throughout. He did not ask to see the President, but was sent for by him, and had a two-hour conversation. Most of it was taken up by the President's own discourse, but Macmillan left with the impression, which I have heard so frequently mentioned, of the pervasiveness of the personality of Mr. Johnson, which, as he said, "fills a room." He was given a dinner by Bobby Kennedy in Washington, but being a foreigner they did not assail him with contentions about domestic politics. The Old Boy, who seemed in the best of health, is not apprehensive, but all his plans must be dependent upon a diagnosis by his doctors which may result in his being subjected to a second prostate operation. Malignancy is feared. Otherwise he will continue to complete the third volume of his excellent memoirs. Political ambition dies hard. In his case there is no doubt of his entertaining not necessarily a hope, but the chance of his becoming Prime Minister of a Coalition Government. Being out of politics, if a Government of that kind were formed, he might represent a logical compromise. After all, he is a youth compared with Churchill, Gladstone, and Disraeli when they became Prime Ministers for the last time. He was in excellent spirits. We drank a couple of martinis, had some white wine, and finished with vintage port.

Macmillan is an interesting character, a man of infinite resource in conversation. For many years he has predicted a collapse of the present monetary system, speaking strongly in favor of reforms favorable to international liquidity. He is not a follower of

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Jacques Rueff, Triffin, or any of the others who have written learned treatises about gold, but thinks an increase of liquidity is absolutely necessary. He inclines toward bringing about demonetization.

If he escapes an operation, or emerges unscathed from it, I would think he had a chance of heading a Coalition Government, if there were one. He said he had never been tempted by the offer of an Earldom, the ordinary reward for a Prime Minister, since that would preclude any possible reentry into the House of Commons. Additionally, it would neutralize the chances of his son Maurice becoming more of a figure in the popular House. He has a grandson Christopher who was with him on most of his trip, and whom he commended to me as a good exponent of the swinging movement in this country.

Arnold Goodman told me a couple of nights ago that the suit for libel over Flora Lewis's Herald Tribune article had been settled. Beyond this statement, I know none of the details.

I talked on the telephone today to Lee Radziwill. She said, presumably in confidence, that Sargent Shriver was not on the best of terms with his brother-in-law Bobby Kennedy, and she found his appointment as Ambassador to Paris somewhat surprising for many reasons. He does not speak French, and his wife has only a remote acquaintanceship with the language. Moreover, Eunice Shriver, because of stomachic disorders, eats little and drinks less, which will make life for her in the French capital somewhat difficult. Her obsession seems to be over the fate that befell her sister--and therefore the care of retarded children.

This afternoon I had a visit from a group of American Indians. They were a picturesque looking lot, with representatives of the Seminoles, the Pawnees and other tribes. In a sort of lame duck way I tried to commend myself to them by saying I had a slight mixture of Indian blood from Opechancanough, the brother of Powhatan. It would be far better to claim relationship with Pocahontas, Powhatan's daughter, but I cannot do so. Opechancanough, shadowed by his brother's prominence, was a man of some consequence in the early history of the American Colonies. He lived to an advanced age. It was said it was necessary, towards the end of his life, to prop his eyelids open for him to see those with whom he conversed. The leader of the Indian delegation rejoiced in the name of Joe Dan Osceola, President of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Two of the representatives, all of

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whom wore feathered headdresses, were bare from waist to head. They are [redacted] engaged in a sales promotion campaign [redacted] at Harrods for American goods. We have seen from time to time what would normally appear to be eccentrically dressed people in this Embassy, but I think this particular group would bear off any prize for habilliment.

James MacGregor Burns, here for two weeks, primarily researching the Roosevelt-Churchill relationship for a political biography of Roosevelt in the war years, came to see me. He is a Professor at Williams College, and is vigorously supporting President Johnson in Massachusetts.

Tonight I went to the BBC dinner for Alistair Cooke at Sutton's Hospital at Charterhouse in Charterhouse Square. The BBC [redacted] originally offered to have a banquet with about 2,000 guests in honor of Alistair's 1,000th broadcast for them. He expressed a preference for a small gathering, restricted to colleagues and friends. As a result, this affair was held at Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse. The building, badly damaged by bombing, but now entirely restored, was originally a Cartusian monastery, and is now, as I understand it, used as an old men's home. The Hall in which we had drinks before dinner is considered one of the most beautiful in London, and the dining room downstairs equally impressive.

Lord Hill of Luton, who presided, made a witty, effective and delightful introductory speech. There was a nation-wide hook-up for the proceedings, and Alistair's remarks were, as one might have expected from one who is perhaps the most accomplished broadcaster in the world, entirely satisfactory to his sophisticated audience. Ben Sonnenberg had flown over from America for this occasion. Amongst those there were Alice and Roger Sherfield--Roger [redacted] arrived in London this afternoon from San Francisco, but no travel or work ever daunts his incredible zest for duty or pleasure. Got home shortly after midnight.

March 29, 1968 - Friday

Yesterday it was sunny all day, with the temperature above 60 degrees. Even warmer clear weather is predicted for today. Most of our daffodils are now out, and the buds are bursting on the chestnut trees.

Two wonderful old ladies came to see me at the office. One, Mrs. Dabney, 91 years old, is the mother of Virginius Dabney, Editor of the Richmond, Virginia, newspapers. Her friend, a few years younger,

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Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, is the widow of the distinguished professor and historian. They are both officers of branches of the English Speaking Union in the United States, and passionate Anglophiles. They were accompanied by Sir Somebody Something, a visiting English professor at Princeton University. It is extraordinary what these aged ladies have done already during their short stay. At Oxford they were entertained by Oliver Franks and his wife, by the Arthur Goodharts, and other prominent people. [redacted]

Lunched at the Cafe Royal with Kisty Hesketh. The Conservative Party in Northamptonshire has suggested she stand for the House of Commons. I think she should do so, but she seems reluctant to make such a decision.

The four by-elections yesterday went heavily Conservative. From a Labour majority of 10,000 at Dudley, the Conservatives captured the seat, with a majority of about the same amount. The swings represented an 18% change, adverse to Labour. Under the British system, however, this will have little effect on Harold Wilson's continuance in office, despite the further blow to his prestige and popularity. He still enjoys a majority in the House of over 70, and in the absence of a dramatic crisis can hold on until 1971.

Tommy Thompson, who is staying at the residence, came to see me this morning at the office. I have more confidence in him and regard for him than for any of the older members of the Foreign Service. I am sure he is anxious to retire, and continues in Moscow only out of an unselfish sense of duty. He met members of our staff this afternoon, talked to them about conditions in the Soviet Union, and answered questions.

W. E. van Heyningen, introduced by Sir John Foster, came to see me this afternoon. He is Master of St. Cross College, Oxford, which at present consists of little more than a hut on a si[illegible]n Oxford where they hope to erect a building costing several million pounds. Mr.van Heyningen made one visit to the United States to try to enlist the interest of some of our Foundations in this enterprise, but did not raise any money. I told him I was a dolt in such matters, but thought he should start off by securing as large contributions as possible from British sources before approaching American individuals or institutions. He is a scholar of repute, and it must be difficult for him to be obliged to spend most of his time trying to finance the College over which he is to preside.

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I had this letter from Isaiah Berlin, in reply to my declination of his invitation to attend the ceremonies for the cornerstone laying of Wolfson College. It is a pity that so remarkably intelligent, witty and famous man as Isaiah has such a lamentable handwriting.

Before going out this evening I had a last talk with Jane and Alistair Cooke. They are leaving tomorrow, although Alistair is returning to spend Sunday night at the house.

Dined at the Beefsteak Club.

March 30, 1968 - Saturday

At the office this morning. Miss MacInnes at noon. She had been away for two weeks to visit her family on the Isle of Skye.

Took Diana Phipps to see "The Importance of Being Earnest" at the theatre this evening. Had supper at the Savoy Grill afterward.

March 31, 1968 - Sunday

Packed this morning and left for the airport with Tommy Thompson. We took the 3:00 p.m. Pan American plane to Washington.

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WHITEHALL 4843
TELEGRAMS
56 HELLENIST LONDON S.W.1

THE ATHENÆUM
PALL MALL S.W.1

27. 3. 68.

Dear David

Thank you very much for your characteristically clear & most understanding letter. I have indeed talked to Phil Kaiser: and perhaps he it is wiser so: but I feel ashamed: I am not sure of whom or of what: of our students? of the feeble attitude of the academic authorities? of myself for giving way to craven reflections? If you had said how [illegible] you didn't spend - damn & damn come to it, all will be conspicuous & this is a matter for the police / SO I could have been out £15 to cancel: but if I say so, your decision is both disinterested & wise: I feel sure wise. Still I do feel ashamed:

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[illegible] Apostolic Delegation

proclaim. in [illegible] Conversion sentences,
[illegible] spoken urbi et orbi to this is a
[illegible] [illegible] High American [illegible]
[illegible] Anglo-American Sect. As your
[illegible] sentence [illegible] [illegible] shows to
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Evangelium.

[illegible]
[illegible]

London
American Embassy

THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 -- December 31, 1967

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun	1967 Jul-Sep	1967 Oct-Dec	1967 Totals
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS											
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received	652	818	533	544	744	1170	303	395	398	282	1378
2. Letters from Amb to Congressmen	-	-	-	-	-	1389	330	441	406	293	1470
3. Congressmen who visited London	49	39	39	94	101	121	32	34	23	45	134
a. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	94	6	22	14	58	100
b. Dependents and Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	114	13	21	51	38	123
4. Courtesies extended to (3) above by the Embassy:											
a. Met upon arrival	49	38	36	79	96	293	49	64	62	96	271
b. Hotel reservations	48	35	38	56	75	236	41	45	47	89	222
c. Local transportation	24	37	29	66	90	248	50	55	31	83	219
d. Appointment with Ambassador	11	9	6	12	5	32	2	3	16	13	34
e. Briefing by Ambassador	3	7	22	2	1	2	0	0	7	8	15
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers	16	37	29	44	53	95	20	42	62	72	196
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence	5	4	2	1	15	19	21	2	3	5	31
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence	5	0	10	11	15	14	4	4	2	4	14
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers	7	0	7	29	29	52	4	30	42	21	97
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel	26	36	25	58	72	215	43	63	48	94	248
k. Appointments with official or non/official British	17	11	9	44	56	92	5	38	17	18	78
l. Secretarial Service	1	2	1	2	0	48	4	7	12	6	29
m. Sightseeing assistance	-	-	-	-	-	112	21	37	18	47	123
n. Shopping assistance	-	-	-	-	-	107	19	42	23	46	130
o. Counterpart funds disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	117	15	26	20	39	100
p. Accompanied to departure point	35	36	33	55	89	268	47	59	56	86	248

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun	1967 Jul-Sep	1967 Oct-Dec	1967 Total
B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON											
1. State Department:											
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above	-	-	-	-	88	133	27	18	24	23	92
b. Below	-	-	-	-	-	580	125	169	209	128	631
2. Other Official:											
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above	-	-	-	-	59	88	24	21	35	34	114
b. Below	-	-	-	-	-	843	257	207	268	151	883
3. Other, Non/Official:											
a. Principals	-	-	-	-	-	2014	412	471	554	355	1792
b. Dependents	-	-	-	-	-	626	183	163	212	188	746
4. Courtesies extended to aboye by Emb:											
a. Met upon arrival						421	124	146	162	153	585
b. Hotel reservations						1289	368	301	1017*	831*	2517
c. Local transportation						280	138	138	178	153	607
d. Appointment with Ambassador						52	12	35	46	61	154
e. Briefing by Ambassador						45	15	5	27	28	75
f. Meetings with other Emb officers						684	127	251	310	224	912
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence						22	10	48	38	23	119
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence						62	16	15	23	18	72
i. Entertained by other Emb officers						374	92	103	135	149	479
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel						497	159	301	1384*	971*	2815
k. Appointments with official or non-official British						506	185	185	255	199	824
l. Secretarial Services						274	42	84	216	90	432
m. Sightseeing assistance						64	22	79	75	48	224
n. Shopping assistance						60	15	63	55	47	180
o. Counterpart funds disbursed						2	2	0	0	0	2
p. Accompanied to departure point						365	122	138	104	162	526
C. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC											
1. Telegrams received by Embassy	25962	34241	34322	38875	34361	36068	10550	11337	9650	10924	42461
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy	8011	12601	15220	9229	9303	9917	2617	2926	2474	2639	10656
3. Cryptoguard	-	-	-	-	-	14468	2776	2324	2649	2510	10259

* Figures are a combined total of hotel reservations and travel arrangements made by A/VIS and A/TU and more accurately reflect the total work done by this Embassy on behalf of official visitors. This does not include services listed as performed for Congressmen and persons accompanying them.

D. AMBASSADOR'S INVITATIONS

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan/Mar	1967 Apr/Jun	1967 Jul/Sep	1967 Oct/Dec	1967 Total
1. Receptions)including National Days and cocktails):											
a. Invited	262	228	227	254	273	277	36	53	49	55	193
b. Accepted	32	29	19	21	24	48	0	9	12	10	31
2. Lunches:											
a. Invited	116	102	71	58	81	83	12	38	40	16	106
b. Accepted	53	33	21	16	23	41	3	26	32	8	69
3. Dinners:											
a. Invited	178	169	129	110	160	145	19	34	33	40	126
b. Accepted	34	31	16	19	25	47	2	13	1	10	41
4. Miscellaneous Invitations;											
a. Invited	227	253	226	182	188	229	37	58	38	56	189
b. Accepted	40	47	26	31	24	38	4	15	6	12	37
5. Days Ambassador away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis)	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	48 (27997)	96 (58369)	70 (39309)	14 (8776)	12 (7968)	2 (1134)	5 (717)	33 (18595)
6. Speeches given by Ambassador	19	27	7	16	12	15	0	7	5	5	17
7. Calls on Ambassador by US officials (other than staff members) -Totals:	2	105	89	328	107	118	24	90	37	52	203
a. State	43	43	26	39	39	44	17	21	16	21	75
b. USIS	1	0	7	1	3	2	0	2	3	2	7
c. AID	0	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. White House	1	2	7	5	3	1	1	3	1	0	5
e. Defense	2	6	5	15	6	2	0	2	1	1	4
f. Army	4	0	5	16	14	0	2	3	1	5	11
g. Navy	7	2	6	20	6	6	0	1	5	4	10
h. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	9	0	2	0	1	3
i. Treasury	3	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	1	1
j. Ex-Im Bank	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
k. AEC	6	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
l. Misc. Other	15	27	20	35	33	49	4	56	11	17	88

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun	1967 Jul-Sep	1967 Oct-Dec	1967 Total
8. Calls on Amb by other than US officials and staff members /Totals:	266	348	310	435	160	210	16	39	52	83	190
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	28	24	32	29	38	6	16	2	7	35
b. Foreign Journalists	38	30	47	22	5	21	2	4	6	2	14
c. US Journalists	44	68	66	62	46	72	5	11	16	15	47
d. Misc. Others	132	222	173	319	80	110	3	8	28	71	110
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	66	16	22	23	30	26	0	0	0	0	0
E. RESIDENCE											
1. Given by Ambassador (# of guests in parenthesis):											
a. Receptions	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1583)	25 (2468)	21 (2804)	26 (3986)	5 (171)	14 (456)	10 (839)	9 (1154)	38 (2620)
b. Lunches (incl. those in Emb.)	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (268)	34 (355)	26 (411)	41 (518)	3 (55)	14 (226)	15 (107)	32 (243)	64 (631)
c. Dinners	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	21 (314)	22 (494)	4 (30)	6 (90)	12 (146)	9 (172)	31 (438)
d. Breakfasts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3)	-	1 (5)	0	2 (8)
2. Mrs. Bruce:											
a. Wives meetings	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	12 (684)	15 (878)	2 (134)	5 (365)	1 (15)	4 (293)	12 (807)
b. Ambassadresses received	8	24	6	13	10	8	1	4	0	2	5
3. Overnight guests (number of nights in parenthesis)	45 -	66 -	67 -	82 -	59 -	71 -	5 -	16 (49)	15 (67)	20 (51)	56 (167)

(The above list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc. given or attended by the Ambassador which were primarily personal and private.)